

**Ozal flies to Saudi Arabia**

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Turgut Ozal flew to Saudi Arabia Saturday for Gulf crisis talks, the semi-official Anatolian news agency said. Ozal will also visit the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Egypt and Syria during a five-day tour of Arab states opposed to Iraq. "The main purpose of my trip is to improve bilateral relations with these countries and hold talks especially on Turkey's political and economic relations with them," Ozal told reporters before his departure. The Turkish leader will relay his country's views on the Gulf crisis, his spokesman Kaya Topcu said Friday. Turkey, the only NATO member country bordering Iraq, has an estimated 100,000 troops along its border with Iraq and parliament has empowered the government to send forces to the Gulf if necessary. Turkey has named former Finance Minister Ahmet Kurtuluş Alptekin as its new foreign minister. Prime Minister Yıldırım Akbulut said Alptekin, 50 and a mechanical engineer by training, would succeed Ali Bozır. Bozır, a former law professor, resigned earlier Friday because of an apparent rift with Ozal over his virtual exclusion from the handling of Gulf policy.

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King, Saddam exchange messages

## Aziz: Gulf crisis in phase of reassessment and reconsideration

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the latest developments in the Gulf crisis. The Iraqi foreign minister, Tareq Aziz, who delivered the message, said he was taking back a reply message from the King to President Saddam.

In an arrival statement, Aziz said the Gulf crisis had entered a new phase of "reassessment and reassessment" of positions but that Iraq, while seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis, should bear in mind the "aggressive intentions" of the United States and Israel.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, which reported the King's meeting with Aziz, did not give details. But Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said Aziz's visit was part of continued consultations between Jordan and Iraq over the Gulf crisis.

**U.N. keeps Gulf unity to condemn Israel, but rift opens**

Combined agency dispatches

(in Jerusalem) and report back," and did not comment on the wider mandate.

According to a statement read by Security Council President David Hammay of Britain, Perez de Cuellar was to examine "similar developments in the occupied territories" and recommend ways to ensure the safety and protection of Palestinian civilians there (see page 2).

French Ambassador Pierre-Louis Blanc underlined this point when he said the mission must allow members to determine proper measures to protect and improve the Palestinians' situation.

The resolution was based on a much-amended text drawn up by the Security Council condemnation but would not immediately reject a U.N. investigating mission by non-aligned countries that would have put full responsibility for the Jerusalem violence on Israel and sent members of the Security Council to the region to investigate.

Both Britain and France had warned the Bush administration that if it again vetoed a resolution critical of Israel, Washington would severely damage the U.S.-led coalition of Arab and other

(Continued on page 5)

**Aoun ends mutiny, but may face trial**

Combined agency dispatches

BEIRUT — Rebel General Michel Aoun will be prevented from leaving Lebanon immediately and may face criminal charges, a Lebanese government source told Reuters Saturday.

Aoun is sheltering in the French embassy and has been promised asylum by Paris. He fled there after Syrian and Lebanese government forces attacked his stronghold.

The cabinet meeting decided to prevent the renegade general from leaving Lebanon before the judiciary authorities look into criminal and robbery charges against him, a ministerial source told Reuters. "These measures are temporary and the judiciary will study the case and take the appropriate measures against him,"

The source said Aoun could be punished for refusing to submit to the authority of President Elias Hrawi.

Aoun surrendered Saturday night after thousands of Syrian and Lebanese troops burst into his area to topple him. Damascus police and hospitals reported

(Continued on page 4)



His Majesty King Hussein Saturday receives Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz (photo by Yousif Al 'Allan)

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## Text of U.N. resolution on Jerusalem massacre

**UNITED NATIONS (R)** — Following is the text of a Security Council resolution adopted late Friday and an accompanying statement from the president of the council. The vote on the resolution was unanimous.

The Security Council.

RECALLING its Resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) REAFFIRMING that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process which takes into account the

right to security for all states in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people.

TAKING into consideration the statement of the secretary-general relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the council by the president on 12 October, 1990;

1. Expresses alarm at the violence which took place on 8 October at Haram Al Sharif and other holy places of Jerusalem resulting in over 20 Palestinian deaths and the injury of more than 150 people, including Palestinian civi-

lans and innocent worshippers,

2. Condemns especially the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces resulting in injuries and loss of human life.

3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention, which is applicable to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. Requests, in connection with the decision of the secretary-general to send a mission to the region, which the council welcomes, that he submit a

report to it before the end of October 1990 containing his findings and conclusions and that he use as appropriate all of the resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission.

*Following is an accompanying statement from Security Council President David Hazzay of Britain:*

"In the informal consultations of members of the council which led up to the consideration of this draft resolution, the principal responsibility for ensuring the protection of the Palestinians rested with the occupying power, namely Israel.

## Ousted regime promises democracy to Kuwaitis

**JEDDAH (Agencies)** — Kuwait's exiled rulers promised Saturday to restore a democratic parliament when their emirate is freed from Iraqi occupation but said political differences must be silenced until then.

Sheikh Saad Al Ahmadi Al Sabah, the toppled crown prince, told some 700 prominent exiles gathered in this Saudi city that the 1962 democratic constitution would be fully restored when they returned to Kuwait.

"The people of Kuwait can only be rewarded for their trust and loyalty by further trust," said Sheikh Saad, the ousted prime minister.

"National unity will be the groundwork to build our future Kuwait," he said.

The 1962 constitution allowed an elected parliament. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, dissolved it in 1986 at the height of the Iran-Iraq war, alleging an international conspiracy against Kuwait.

The opposition boycotted last June's elections for a new assembly in which one-third of the 75 members were appointed by the emir.

A prominent leader of the democratic opposition, Ahmad Al Khatib, said he was pleased with the announcement.

"We hope that within days or weeks we shall see changes that will make us happy and that, God willing, what was said today will be implemented," he told reporters.

Sheikh Saad urged politicians, some of whom have started openly criticising the dominance of the ruling Al Sabah family, to silence differences for the sake of the struggle to recapture the emirate from Iraq.

"It would not be patriotic that any of us disparage our unity," he said.

"Show the world you are united in a single front," Sheikh Jaber told the exiles in white robes and headresses at Jeddah's grand conference hall.

"Stay firm do not grieve. I hope that we shall soon gather again in the land of love and peace — the state of Kuwait," the emir said.

Sheikh Saad called the meeting, the first since the Iraqi invasion 10 weeks ago, to discuss ways of liberating and rebuilding Kuwait.

Hundreds of young men and women demonstrated outside the conference palace, raising banners of support for the emir and shouting slogans calling for the liberation of Kuwait.

They include the critics that the invasion caught in confrontation with the government over the need for a return to the Western-style democracy prescribed in the 1962 constitution.

Their parliament had been suspended in 1986, because of the pressure of opposition deputies at a time when the country was target of a rabid extremist campaign meant to break off Kuwait's support for Iraq in its

eight-year Gulf war with Iran. The opposition figures insisted even then that they still were loyal to the emir. In statements over the last few weeks, many have maintained that line. Some have even said they have temporarily shelved their opposition.

Reports in the immediate wake of the "invasion" that Baghdad would find the opposition figures ready to form a government to replace the Al Sabah rule have never materialised.

But some of the critics, like Khatib, have started pushing for the democratic reforms even before the end of the Iraqi occupation.

Sheikh Saad said the occupation of Kuwait was no longer a Kuwaiti or a Gulf problem but an international one. "The people of the whole world are hacking us and have amassed troops to repel the aggression," he said.

He repeated Kuwait's conditions for political settlement:

— Kuwait sovereignty and territorial integrity cannot be liable to negotiation or bargaining.

— Full implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions calling for unconditional Iraqi withdrawal and the return of the legitimate government.

— Reparation for all damages Iraq has caused Kuwait.

— The unconditional Iraqi withdrawal should precede any attempt for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

## India says it can feed non-Indians in Iraq

**UNITED NATIONS (AP)** — Enough food is left over from an Indian shipment to its citizens stranded in Iraq and Kuwait that India will feed citizens of other nations, Indian diplomats said Friday.

India has announced, and diplomats have confirmed, that it stopped feeding foreign nationals trapped there and Kuwait on Oct. 1.

India received permission from the Security Council's committee on sanctions to send a ship loaded with 10,000 tonnes of food, which was enough to feed the 180,000 stranded Indians for three months.

Meanwhile, India began airlifting its people out of Iraq and Kuwait and has already brought out 127,000.

"We were able to establish a kind of air bridge to the region," said Ambassador T. Prabhakar Menon, the second-ranking Indian diplomat at their U.N. mission.

"We have enough food left over from the consignment we sent to our nationals, and we are happy to share it," Prabhakar said.

Other nations merely have to contact Indian officials to make arrangements for the food-sharing, he said.

Indian Red Cross and Indian embassy staff have supervised the operation, from the arrival of the ship down to the distribution of the food, Menon said, so it gets to the people for whom it is

intended. He said Iraqi authorities have not interfered.

Vietnam had been especially concerned about its 17,000 workers stranded in Iraq.

"They are under very difficult conditions," said Dinh Thi Minh Huyen, a counselor at Vietnam's U.N. mission. "Some of them are sick."

In late September, Baghdad announced that it would stop providing food to the Vietnamese and other foreign nationals trapped in Iraq after its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

The United Nations has imposed a blockade against Iraq which has kept out all but a trickle of supplies.

Huyen said she has received confirmation from Vietnam's embassy in Baghdad that food was cut off. No deaths have been reported yet, she said.

Vietnam has appealed to the Security Council's committee on sanctions for permission to send two ships with 500 tonnes of food to Iraq, which would also bring home about 1,000 of the Vietnamese.

The committee met Thursday, heard India's offer, and decided to concentrate on bringing out the foreigners and using India's food stock to feed them until they are repatriated, a source on the committee said.

The committee has not given Vietnam or other nations permission to send food into Iraq or Kuwait.

## Walsh defends keeping back secrets

**WASHINGTON (R)** — The top U.S. prosecutor said Friday that he stood by his controversial decision to withhold secret information to the Iran-contra criminal case against a former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) official, a move that scuttled the case.

Attorney general Dick Thornburgh last year blocked the disclosure of the classified national security information in the case against Joseph Fernandez, a former CIA station chief in Costa Rica.

Fernandez worked closely with former White House aide Oliver North in setting up an airstrip for the clandestine arms supply network for the Nicaraguan contras in 1985-86, when Congress had outlawed U.S. military assistance to the rebels.

"I know that you like sweets despite the harm they cause to your beautiful teeth, and that the younger among you live on imported milk," Saddam said in the speech, read by an announcer on government-run television and radio, and monitored in Nicosia.

"There is now a shortage of these items because of the siege imposed by Bush and the Zionists, and we are doing what we can to alleviate the shortages. But the shortages are less harmful than what Bush wants for you," the Iraqi leader said.

"He wants to enslave you, after enslaving your fathers and mothers. He wants to control your present in order to be able to control your future," he said.

"We can cope, but what's most important is our pride and dignity," he said.

Iraqi authorities have said there is a milk shortage, but Western journalists who have visited Baghdad recently saw stores well stocked with milk.

Saddam said that world leaders who gathered in New York to mark International Children's Day Oct. 3 were responsible for the "tragedies of hunger and death" among children worldwide "for which they shed many crocodile tears."

The \$20 billion said to have been spent so far in the troops build-up in the Gulf is the sort of money these leaders said they lacked in order to put an end to these tragedies," Saddam said.

## Saddam: U.S. trying to enslave Iraqi children

**NICOSIA (AP)** — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has told his country's children that U.S. President George Bush was trying to enslave them and their parents through the United Nations economic blockade.

In a speech marking the Iraqi National Children's Day, Saddam urged the children to bear with candy and milk shortages caused by the embargo, imposed following Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

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"We call on all concerned countries and parties... to lift the freeze on the mentioned assets and help use this money for buying milk, medicine and food for the Iraqi people," he added.

"That way their positions would be in harmony with the principles of human rights and civil values."

The United States and the European Community froze Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets shortly after the invasion. Most other countries followed suit.

He said ousted Kuwaiti ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, "blinded by the wealth stolen from Iraq, thought he could tamper with Iraq's sacred values through economy, and money in an attempt not only to enslave and desecrate the lives of the Iraqi parents, but the lives of their children too."

The accusation that Kuwait was unlawfully pumping crude oil from an oilfield on the Iraq-Kuwait border was one of Baghdad's pretenses to invade Kuwait.

The Kuwait invasion "preserved not only the freedom of the Iraqi children and women, but created an opportunity for a freedom as wide as the Arab Homeland and the whole world," Saddam said.

Saddam was speaking on the eve of Iraqi children's day, which commemorates the deaths of 39 Iraqi schoolchildren during the Iran-Iraq war.

The children died when an Iranian surface-to-surface missile hit their school in Baghdad's Dora district on Oct. 13, 1987.

Iraq urged foreign countries Friday to release frozen Iraqi assets to allow it buy milk, medicine and food, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

Acting Finance and Trade Minister Mohammad Mehdhi Saleh, quoted by INA, said the freezing of Iraqi assets following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was irresponsible.

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## Millions of Iranians mourn

### Palestinians killed by Israelis

**NICOSIA (AP)** — Millions of immediate Iranian relatives chanting "Death to America" and "Death to Israel" converged on mosques throughout Israel and the United States to condemn the killing of at least 30 Palestinians by Israeli soldiers earlier this week, Tehran Radio reported.

The broadcast, monitored in Nicosia, said Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani, who led prayers in Tehran, the capital of the Islamic republic, and Israel's Washington's puppet in the Mideast.

But within Iran Rafsanjani is considered a pragmatist who wants to tone down his country's revolutionary fervor and mend ties with the West to attract investment and technology.

His diatribe was aimed at appeasing hardliners excluded from elections to a key constitutional body earlier this week.

Calling for unity among Muslims to prevent such incidents, Rafsanjani said: "If the world of Islam is united, at least on immediate problems, these kinds of things will never happen."

The one billion Muslims of the world... with their vast oil and gas reserves, have a great weapon in their possession, which no other weapon can match. But the world of Islam does not use this," Rafsanjani said.

"Although the Zionists killed and wounded hundreds of Muslims... and took their hacked bodies to the graveyards, the global powers have shown no reaction against these crimes of the Zionist regime," Rafsanjani said.

He expressed outrage that the Israeli action was not universally condemned, while Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait prompted an

immediate condemnation.

Radical Iranian leaders consider Israel and the United States arch-enemies of the Islamic republic, and Israel Washington's puppet in the Mideast.

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To placate the bitter radicals, Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Rafsanjani's political ally, Thursday called for the nationwide day of mourning.

The radical-dominated Majlis, or parliament, Wednesday called for holy war to liberate the Palestinian homeland. A statement signed by 160 legislators declared that "Jihad and martyrdom are the only ways for nations to attain their rights."

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## Assassin's bullet common form of protest in Egypt

By William C. Mann  
The Associated Press

**CAIRO** — The assassin's bullet and other forms of political violence have been frequently used tools of protest in Egypt this century.

Mostly the mayhem has been in the cause of Egyptian and Arab nationalism or Islamic extremism. Muslim fanatics fired the bullets that killed President Anwar Sadat and seven people with him on a military viewing stand in 1981.

Since 1910, when a nationalistic Prime Minister Hussein Kamel, violence has killed at least 30 government ministers, prominent Egyptians and Britons and ordinary civilians.

In 1985, a Egyptian border police sergeant in the Sinai killed seven Israelis because he said they spied for their

## Controversial donation may put Grindlays Bank on boycott list

By Sana Afieh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Whether the branches of Grindlays Bank, which belongs to the Australia and New Zealand banking group ANZ, would continue to work in the Arab World is a subject of discussion on the agenda this week in a regular meeting of the Arab liaison officers for the boycott of Israel which opened Saturday in Damascus.

In a memorandum to the regional liaison officers' meeting, the Arab League said that the Australian-based ANZ Grindlays had contributed over \$100,000 to the Zionist movement in Australia to celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel.

Based on a request from the state of Palestine, the Arab League called on the regional officers at the Arab Office for the Boycott of Israel — who meet every six months — to take the proper decision on whether Grindlays Bank should be added to the Arab boycott list according to resolution 4 passed at the 27th session of the regional officers.

The resolution stipulates: "To study the case of everyone who donates money, even if only once — in small or large amounts — to Zionist organisations or for Israel's interests... and to take the necessary measures according to the

boycott principles and regulations."

The Arab League memorandum, which was made available to the Jordan Times, said that the bank had denied to the Jordanian Regional Boycott Office that it had any relations with Israel that would violate the general principles of the Arab boycott.

"But the bank did not provide detailed information on its relationship with Israel according to the specific regulations of the boycott office concerning foreign banks because no request was made to that effect at the time," the memo stated.

According to the document, the Arab League had learned from ANZ Grindlays Bank Regional Office in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in Dubai that the headquarters of the bank had donated money to a Jewish society in Australia as part of charity contributions made to other societies in other parts of the world, including the Arab World.

According to informed sources who insisted on anonymity, the Palestine ambassador to the UAE had asked ANZ Grindlays there to contribute a donation to Arab charity societies "to prove the good intentions of the bank" after he learned that it had made the donation to the Zionist movement in Australia.

The sources said that the bank in Australia rejected this suggestion and reported that

the money donation to the Zionist movement was made to "please the Jewish clients in Australia."

The Arab League memorandum said that it did not make any political statements or supported any political activities, adding that the bank had made previous contributions to the international Red Crescent Society and to refugees.

It added that the UAE branch suggested that the boycott office did not discuss the Australian bank because it did not have any relations with Israel that contradicted the regulations of the boycott of the Jewish state.

A lawyer informed on this case said that the bank could face being added to the boycott list if taken in accordance with article 2 of the unified law for the boycott of Israel.

The article stipulates that "every natural or juristic person shall be prohibited from concluding, directly or indirectly, any agreement with organisations or persons residing in Israel or carrying its citizenship or working for Israel or working for their own interest wherever they may reside if the subject matter of such an agreement consists of commercial transactions or financial dealings or any other dealing of whatever nature."

The Arab Boycott Regional Office in Amman refused comment on the matter.

## Oil from shale — a feasible project

By Nur Sati  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In recent years Jordan has been concentrating on the exploration of oil and gas in various areas throughout the Kingdom. Officials say that the abundance in oil shale could last well over 1,000 years when it is converted to oil.

40 billion metric tonnes of oil shale are said to be lying on the surface of Jordan's soil, and of that amount, four billion metric tonnes of recoverable oil and other valuable by-products of oil shale are estimated to be extractable, specialists say.

According to National Resources Authority (NRA), oil shale was not extracted and transformed into oil in the past because of a setback in investment.

Mohammad Abu Ajamieh, director general of NRA and technical advisor to the minister of energy says: "we found that to set up investment for a commercial or industrial plant based on 50,000 barrels per day production, the capital for investment would register some \$1.5 billion."

He said that there were other obstacles that delayed the project, namely "the number of critics in oil rich countries, who do not agree with processing oil shale as a source of oil."

Ajamieh added that in previous years Jordan was undergoing two projects and the priority was given to the exploration of oil and gas while the oil shale was ranked second in the priority chart. "With the low oil prices, oil shale processing was not as feasible as it is now," he said.

Because of the high prices of oil many countries would be ready to produce oil from oil shale, officials believe. At a time when Jordan is faced with harsh cutbacks in the use of oil, Jordan's prospect of becoming

self-sufficient in oil is important.

According to Ajamieh, this project is feasible because most of the oil shale found in Jordan is shallow, which makes mining costs much less than for phosphates, for example. "All it takes is to heat the oil shale which is not a difficult process."

Although the investment capital (of \$1.5 billion) is a large sum of money, in the long-term it will prove to be cheaper for Jordan, Ajamieh said.

Oil shale is a sedimentary rock rich in kerogen and contains organic matter (kerogen mainly). When it is heated to about 500 degrees, kerogen, the rock yields oil, gas and carbon residues.

According to Ajamieh, the organic matter that accumulated at the bottom of the seas and lakes was covered by inorganic deposits such as salts and clays.

During the process of burial, heat and pressure gradually transformed the organic matter into kerogen and upon induction the rock turned into oil shale.

However, the heat and pressure that caused the change from organic matter into kerogen was insufficient to form crude oil. "But now we can complete what nature failed to do and that is to add heat." In other words, had oil shale been settled deeper into the earth, Jordan would have been an oil producing country," Ajamieh said.

A study conducted by NRA found that oil shale deposits in the country are very rich and one of the best in the world. Ajamieh affirms that about 10 per cent by weight (of a rock of oil shale) is recoverable. NRA officials also say that oil shale will become the best substitute for oil and a source of energy, specialists say. "It is a matter of time and economics," Ajamieh said.

A NRA study reveals that out of 50,000 tonnes of oil

shale, 40,000 tonnes of elemental sulphur can be produced. But the significance of oil shale does not end here.

The ash of the oil shale, says Ajamieh, "because it is mainly carbonate, can be ready cink for the cement industry."

However cheap the cement would be for Jordan, "it has not been processed because two cement plants are already at work and it takes too much to start a third plant based on oil shale," Ajamieh asserts.

There seems to be a two-sided feeling towards the prospects of processing oil shale whereby critics suggest that water is an important factor in the processing stages and thus the availability is not there.

But Ajamieh says that it depends on the process. NRA studies show that by using a water cooling system some 20 million cubic metres of water per year are needed for a complex of 50,000 barrels per day, including the upgrading plant.

Although salt water cannot be used, "neither is the water for agricultural and domestic purposes used," Ajamieh says.

"What we use is brackish water." In another study, based on air cooling systems, it was found that the water that was required could be reduced to five million cubic metres per year.

Officials and economists alike are optimistic at the prospect of processing oil, expressing hope that foreign investment could be made and stations could be set up, especially now that Saudi Arabia cut off oil supplies to Jordan and the Kingdom has to rely on other sources of oil from another countries. But, with worldwide crude oil depleting, oil shale will become the best substitute for oil and a source of energy, specialists say. "It is a matter of time and economics," Ajamieh said.

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## Amnesty organises week-long programme

AMMAN (J.T.) — The human rights organisation Amnesty International is organising a week-long programme in Jordan starting Tuesday Oct. 16, 1990 to focus on human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories and to orient the public on the role of Amnesty International in general and the events in the occupied Arab lands in particular.

The programme, which is being organised in cooperation with Al Hussein refugee camp youth club, entails the official opening of the club in Jabal Hussein to be followed by a candle-procession, the opening of an exhibition displaying Amnesty International's leaflet and books and arrangements are made for patients re-

## Audit Bureau takes steps to reinforce energy conservation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Audit Bureau Saturday announced that it would assign special cars to patrol streets on Thursdays and Fridays to ensure that no government-owned vehicles are used on those particular days when all government departments are closed.

Audit Bureau Director General Hashem Al Dabbas said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that bureau employees will be entrusted with the task of reporting in writing to Prime Minister Mudar Badran about vehicles that have been found on the streets during the two-day weekend introduced this week in the Kingdom.

The prime minister, in a stern circular to all government offices last week, warned against using government-owned vehicles at weekends and said that strict penalties would be imposed on violators.

The ban on the use of government-owned vehicles was one of a series of government measures announced recently to try to reduce energy and fuel spending in the country.

One of the measures was the introduction of a two-day weekend for all government departments and offices which went into force as of Saturday Oct. 13, 1990. Under the new measure, government offices open at 7:45 a.m. and close at 3:15 p.m., with the exception of a number of government departments whose nature of duty requires a different arrangement.

When the new measures were announced the government said it would help save the country at least 20 per cent of its present oil bill, particularly in light of the dramatic rise in oil prices.

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Director General Mohammad Saeed Araraf was quoted as saying that the government's measures are bound to save the country some 3550 tonnes of fuel needed to produce electricity.

The main sources of danger are polluted water resources which can have direct negative consequences on the population and agriculture alike, factory waste which threatens water basins and the general environment, population growth beyond the normal rates as well as the waves of migration to Jordan and the shrinking of the agricultural lands, the minister pointed out.

The minister noted however that the Department of Environment at his ministry was maintaining close cooperation with concerned world organisations and was coordinating programmes with other government departments in Jordan and with

Dughmi: Despite efforts Jordan is facing serious environmental problems

## Jordan celebrates Arab Environmental Day

municipal and rural councils to protect the environment from all forms of pollution.

The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment is observing the Arab Environment Day this year under the slogan of "tree day and ways for its protection" through a week-long programme prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of Information.

The Environment Department Director Saleh Al Sharieh said in a statement that development of various sectors in Jordan over the past decades had created environmental problems represented in the vast population growth, encroachment of urban regions over agricultural land and dumping of factory waste which led to water contamination of surface and underground water resources.

The department has been preparing a national environment strategy to combat pollution in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society and international organisations," Sharieh pointed out.

Ministry of Industry and Trade Secretary General Ibrahim Badran told Petra that the health authorities had been cooperating closely with other government offices in the field of protecting water and air from pollution, in disposing of human and industrial waste and in controlling types of food and water through laboratory testing.

Special regulations have been introduced, he said, to provide protection to workers at various industries, to eliminate rodents and insects and to control treated waste water.

Ministry of Tourism Secretary General Nasri Atallah briefed Petra on the measures taken by his department to ensure a healthy atmosphere at the tourist and archaeological sites in the Kingdom.

He said that motor vehicles had been banned from entering such important tourist areas as Wadi Rum and the Nabatean city of Petra and that only horses and horse carriages are allowed there to help prevent any poisonous gases from affecting both the tourists and the ancient places.

## Jordanian goes on hunger strike

AMMAN (J.T.) — As Jordan continues to witness sit-ins and protest marches in solidarity with the Palestinian people involved in a struggle against the occupation authorities, at least one man has decided to go on hunger strike to express his hacking for the Palestinian struggle.

About 2,000 women staged a sit-in at the Amman office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Shmeisani Friday to express support for the Arab people of Palestine.

Al Nahhas was reported to be raising slogans demanding that President Bush withdraw his forces from the Arabian peninsula and end the foreign forces blockade on Iraq and its children. He demanded that a blockade should instead be imposed on Israel for murder of innocent Palestinians under its rule.

According to sources at the Ministry of Education, many measures were taken by officials to absorb the enormous number of newcomers into the Jordanian educational system.

"We have extended all kinds of help to the new students by providing the necessary spaces, furniture, school books, and teachers," Director of Education and Educational Supervision Khaled Al-Sheikh told the Jordan Times Tuesday.

"The new students are treated like any other Jordanian student in regard to their acceptance and academic performance," Al-Sheikh said.

Students with failing grades were given a grace period of almost two months that ended in October 6, to sit for the make up exam.

As for the students who are unable to come up with any kind of former document or school certificate, the student will have to sit for a placement, or entrance exam, prepared by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with government and private schools, sources at the Ministry of Education said.

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Asked about the actual number of students who enrolled in Jordanian schools, Al-Sheikh said that the numbers are not accurate, "because we are still receiving new students."

As for the students who enrolled at universities, sources at the four major universities confirmed that not more than one hundred students registered in each university.

Thousands of expatriate students have enrolled in Jordanian schools

full capacities. "Some schools, with classes that had a small number of students, were made to absorb higher numbers. In other schools new sections were opened and in other cases, when the schools could not absorb the students, new spaces were built to accommodate the students," Al-Sheikh said.

He also added that as a last resort, some schools took on different shifts in order to keep up with the increasing numbers of students entering the Kingdom.

"This process has cost us millions of dinars, but it is something that we have to do to help our Arab brethren," Al-Sheikh said.

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He said that the expatriates had offered valuable contributions towards Jordan's developments over the years.

Money transfers from Jordanian expatriates have been reduced especially after the Gulf

crisis when many of them have been forced to return home.

Reimouni's memorandum to Parliament suggested the establishment of an emergency fund to provide assistance to the expatriates who have lost their savings and their jobs in the Gulf states and the creation of a national emergency centre for Jordanian expatriates in the main cities of Jordan.

Reimouni's memorandum appealed to the public and private sectors to extend a helping hand to the needy families among the expatriates by donating a day's wages every month for four consecutive months.

He also suggested that expatriates be exempted from customs duty on their furniture and be allowed to pay customs fees on their cars by instalment and to have the original licence plates on their cars for as long as possible.

King congratulates Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable to Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh to congratulate him on the 27th anniversary of October 14 revolution. King Hussein wished Saleh continued good health and happiness and the Yemeni people further progress and prosperity.

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## Jordan Times

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## New but lacking

THE consensus resolution adopted by the U.N. Security Council Friday is a compromise reached between the international community and the U.S. which had insisted on water down the reaction of the council to the recent massacre of Palestinians at the hands of Israeli occupying forces. Still the resolution offers a new opening to the Palestinian question and is a dramatic departure from earlier resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The fact that the fact-finding mission is expected to report back to the council on measures to extend safety and protection to the Palestinian people under occupation is a remarkable step in the right direction although the language on the specific mandate of the mission was not incorporated in the resolution itself but rather in a statement read out by the president of the council. There has been fear that the fate of the mission would be similar to that of a 1987 fact-finding group sent by the U.N. secretary-general to the West Bank and Gaza Strip to investigate the situation there at that time. The findings of that group were filed never to be discussed or reviewed again. No wonder the majority of the members of the Security Council wanted stronger language about the new mandate and to have such mission undertaken by the council itself rather than the secretary-general.

In the final analysis, what matters is the willingness of the world community to act on the findings whether they are a feature of the Security Council or the office of the secretary-general. But judging by the length of time the council took to come up with the watered down resolution, it is doubtful that some important members of the U.N. can or will be willing to deal effectively with the Palestinian problem at a later stage. Washington in particular has indicated that once Iraq withdraws from Kuwait, the Security Council would hasten to implement U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian question. However, the record of the U.S. during the past five days' deliberations in New York dampens all hopes that the Bush administration has the intentions and the resolve to deal with the Palestinian issue as effectively and urgently as the Gulf crisis. Washington's objections to the incorporation of sufficient language in the draft resolution, according to the Palestinians and the Islamic and Christian sites adequate U.N. protection, gives a clear signal that U.S. policies in the Near East remain biased, or vague at best. What adds insult to injury is the arm twisting that the Americans had also applied on their allies in a bid to make them deviate from earlier positions they had adopted.

In any case, having chosen a compromise resolution between right and wrong, the U.N. Security Council has put on the line its own credibility as an even-handed international body capable of taking principled decisions on matters that affect peace and security in the world. Whether the council has gambled and lost or gambled and won would largely depend on how it will deal with the findings of the secretary-general's mission.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

After the expressions of condemnation and shock by Arab capitals, what the Arab masses want to know now is whether Arab governments will take practical steps to stop further Israeli crimes like that which occurred at the Al Haram Al Sharif, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Saturday. The paper said that the Arab League has scheduled a meeting on Wednesday, and every Arab and Muslim is waiting to see its outcome, and to find out whether the Arabs are really concerned about safeguarding their holy shrines. If the Arabs are seeking help from the U.N. Security Council to provide protection for holy places and guarantees against future Israeli atrocities, at least they themselves should take steps in that direction and protect Islam's third most sacred shrine, the paper noted. The Gulf crisis should by no means prevent the Arab League from taking steps with regard to Palestine and the holy places there, since the Al Haram Al Sharif and the Palestinian people are far more important than the Gulf issue and it is the responsibility of all Arabs and Muslims to rise above their current differences over the Gulf and other issues, and unite in their will and their action to fend off danger posed to their religion and their sacred places, the paper continued. Arabs and Muslims, said the paper, should realize that the problem at hand is not only the massacre of Palestinian worshippers, but rather Israel's attempt to re-build what the Jews call the temple in place of the Islamic holy shrine.

After the successful contact between Islamic groups in Jordan and Iran which really helped to smooth the way for Jordanian-Iranian relations in the future, the need is great now to copy the same formula in dealing with the Turkish people, says Salim Abdal-Samad in his column Saturday. The Turkish people are being brainwashed against Iraq and the Iraqi people, and the Islamic groups of Jordan can do a lot to change this situation, the writer continues. He says that dealing with the Turkish people does not mean interfering in Turkey's internal affairs, but rather building good bridges of understanding with the people in Turkey so that the Islamic groups in Turkey can contribute positively towards resolving the Gulf crisis peacefully. Muslim groups have a duty to prevent any Muslim from launching aggression on another Muslim even if the aggression was inspired by the U.N. Security Council, the writer notes.

Al Dustour daily Saturday launched a bitter attack on the United States describing it as the enemy number one for Arabs and Muslims. The United States has a clear objective: to see Arab and Muslims in disarray, embroiled in disputes and lacking weapons to defend themselves in a united front against their common enemies. The paper noted the United States which secured six U.N. Security Council resolutions against Iraq following its takeover of Kuwait is placing obstacles in the path of a resolution condemning Israel's crimes and massacres against the Arab population of Palestine.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

## The real victims of the Gulf crisis

ECONOMICALLY, Jordan may be the main victim of the Gulf crisis and the sanctions imposed by the U.N. Security Council against the Iraqi people. Jordan's loss in absolute terms may be little, but in relative terms, it represents over half of the national economy. Compensation is being withheld or intentionally delayed, through American pressure, to force the Jordanian people to join the American perception of the crisis. So far, Jordan has already received financial commitments from Germany and Japan totalling \$220 million, or 10 per cent of the estimated loss in one year.

But Jordan is not the only loser. Time will show that the major victims will be Europe

and Japan, which depend heavily on Middle Eastern oil that the United States would like to control.

When America started taxing its allies, rather than its people, to finance its military build-up against Iraq, it told them that they should bear their share of a military campaign that was meant to protect their oil supplies at cheap prices.

What is happening on the ground is the opposite. Europe and Japan were better off without American intervention. Saddam Hussein wanted to sell them all the oil they needed at \$21 a barrel. Thanks to the Americans, they now have to buy it at \$41 per barrel.

Europe and Japan are losing

some \$840 million a day in unnecessary higher prices of oil, or \$300 billion a year. The world market is deprived of 4.6 million barrel a day from Iraq and Kuwait. Economic recession, therefore, is behind the door. It may develop into a world-wide depression if war erupts and oil supplies from the whole area were interrupted.

The irony is that America, which is responsible for causing these damages, is not apologetic. It still insists on pushing its allies to finance its military operation which they were taken off without it.

Higher oil prices are not the only harm hitting the industrialised countries.

Share prices in the international stockexchanges lost be-

tween 18 to 32 per cent of their market capitalisation value. In Japan alone, the losses hit \$200 billion or 150 per cent of the total Third World debt. Adding losses sustained by the bourses of New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt, and others, the overall loss may exceed \$5 trillion, or four times the size of the world total debt which threatens world economic order and stability.

Against these astronomical losses, Iraq lost so far \$4.8 billion of oil exports. Japanese and West European losses of oil imports were 10.5 times that much. Their capital losses equal one thousand times the Iraqi oil losses in a full year.

Under these circumstances, one should not ask: for how long can Iraq stand the sanc-

tions? Rather the question is: Until when will the Western allies of America stand the blockade imposed by America against Iraq?

The real objective of the United States in the Gulf is not to reinstate the Sabah family or to secure its own oil supplies from Saudi Arabia. The real objective is to gain control of oil supplies to Japan and West Europe, who may, in five years time, become the new superpowers, alongside America following the demise of the Soviet Union.

Those two potential superpowers may become more independent from their American leader if their oil needs were secured by an independent Arab Nation as their partner.

The French initiatives, the

German and Japanese reluctance to fall in line and go along with the American Gulf venture, are all signs that they are aware of the American designs, which are aimed at putting the future national security of Europe and Japan in American hands.

Arabs were always under the impression that Europe, as perceived by De Gaulle, is their natural partner in trade, technology and security. They were bewildered to see Europe prodded into line with the American forces against the Arab Nation. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and its threat, it is only normal to expect Europe to act more independently to serve its own interest in the Arab World. It is not too late.

every outbreak as a summons for the American fire brigade.

## Failed intervention

Remember the great debate during the Vietnam war. The leaders of the realist school in foreign affairs — George Kennan, Walter Lippmann, Reinhold Niebuhr, Hans Morgenthau, William Fulbright — opposed American intervention because they did not think that the outcome of the Vietnam war would have much impact one way or the other on the vital interests of the U.S. History has shown that they were right. Our intervention failed — without perceptible damage to vital American interests. Let us not, as John Quincy Adams famously said, wander abroad in search of monsters to destroy.

How, if Mr. Bush's gamble fails, do we extricate ourselves without war? The best hope, I would guess, is that the Arabs themselves, with their skill in bargaining, might strike a deal. Such a deal might conceivably include Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, but might also include concessions to Saddam without spilling across borders and Iraqi access to the Gulf. It would certainly not guarantee restoration of the royal family but fall short of our declared objectives.

But would it not be better to regard our objectives as bargaining chips, accept an Arab solution, pull our ground forces out of Saudi Arabia and declare victory? Better this than a savage and protracted war in which few Americans are likely to believe long support.

Mr. Schlesinger is Albert Schweitzer, professor of the humanities at the City of University of New York and a winner of Pulitzer Prizes in history and biography. The article is reprinted from Oct. 2 issue of the Wall Street Journal.

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

SADDAM Hussein's invasion of Kuwait required, and has received, a sharp international response. President Bush in the first weeks did a masterly job in organising that response — in assembling a coalition that included Arab states. In securing United Nations' support for an economic embargo, in obtaining Soviet cooperation. He avoided the dangers of unilateral American action and gave new vitality to the principle of collective security.

Then the president went further. He made the U.S. the spearhead of the collective response. He dispatched 150,000 ground troops to Saudi Arabia. He is engaged, it would seem, in a great gamble. He is hoping that this prodigious display of military force on top of the political coalition and the economic embargo will cause Saddam to repent and retreat. But suppose that Saddam holds tight, digs in, refrains from military provocation and seeks ways of evading the embargo and of splitting the coalition. What then?

The dispatch of extensive ground forces to Saudi Arabia decreases our flexibility. Air power and naval power can enter and exit risky situations with comparative ease. But our commitment of ground forces is a major production. Their continued presence over a long period would cause objection and disruption in the Arab World. Their withdrawal in circumstances short of attainment of declared objectives would seem a political defeat.

## Seize the opportunity

Some would send the troops against Saddam. They say that, unless we seize the opportunity today, five or 10 years from now Saddam, armed with chemical weapons and perhaps with nuclear bombs, will resume his drive

for supremacy. They say: Let us surgically destroy his chemical and nuclear weapons facilities while we can.

The way history has outwitted our certitudes in the past years should make us wary about trying to foresee the future. Remember those prophets during the high noon of the cold war who were so certain of the consequences if the other side were not obliterated that they called for preventive war. Had they been able to persuade their governments to drop the bomb on Russia or on China or on the U.S.... but thank heavens, they never did.

**"We are plainly not in the Gulf to defend democracy and human rights. Saudi Arabia has a barbaric regime where women taken in adultery are stoned to death and thieves have their hands cut off. The emir of Kuwait, whom we are currently pledged to restore to his throne, is unpopular throughout the Arab World. The defence of these medieval despots is surely not worth the life of a single American."**

The reasoning employed in such cases, as Andrei Sakharov wrote in his memoirs, is "wrong in principle. We know too little about the laws of history. The future is unpredictable; we are not Gods." It requires arrogance to claim sufficient knowledge of what Iraq will be doing five or 10 years from now to justify the

sacrifice of countless lives today. As for "surgical" strikes, of course the adjective has a consoling sound. It implies precision, speed, cleanliness and a healing result. But experience has amply shown that surgical strikes are an illusion. There is no such thing. The Stealth bomber missed targets in Panama, even when spared the distraction of anti-aircraft fire (of which there would be plenty in Iraq). Bombing Iraq would kill thousands and stir abiding Arab hatred for America.

Nor, despite Gen. Dugan, can air power alone win a serious war. Air power can only prepare the way for the infantry. A follow-up invasion of Kuwait would be bloody and costly; an invasion of Iraq itself would be brutal. Our troops mostly lack combat experience, and all lack experience in desert wars. Their weapons are often so complicated that a good sandstorm would put them out of business. Our soldiers would confront hundreds of thousands of Iraqi troops who know the terrain, are used to the heat and glare of the desert and are hardened by years of cruel war.

If the gamble fails, do we really want to send our brave men and women into combat in the Persian Gulf? The answer to that question depends on the answer to another question: What are our vital interests in the Gulf? Is there a direct threat to American security that would justify the loss of a single American life?

This question has not yet been convincingly answered. Early on President Bush said that "our way of life, our own freedom" are at stake. But Saddam, loathsome as he is, is not another Hitler. His nation is hardly to be equated with Nazi Germany as a threat to American freedom.

President Bush had oil in mind. Certainly oil is a big factor in our response. Had Kuwait, specialised in producing frankincense and myrrh, one doubts that our indignation over the invasion

would have been so vigorous. And Arab oil is important to the economy. But it is of life-and-death importance?

"The oil shock," the Economist said recently, "looks likely to be smaller than those of the 1970s. And industrial economies are in far better shape to absorb it." This newspaper says: "Oil's economic threat is less than in 1970s.... The world will emerge from this crisis far less scarred than it did from the 1970s."

Even in the worst case, Saddam cannot withhold oil from the world market. Indeed, we are punishing him today by not buying oil he would like to sell. He must sell his oil in order to get foreign exchange to subsidise his project and pay his debts. If he puts the price up too high, he stimulates conservation and substitution. So let us not be panicked by vague fears about oil's disappearance, nor send Americans to die in bringing it back to \$20 a barrel.

We are plainly not in the Gulf to defend democracy and human rights. Saudi Arabia has a barbaric regime where women taken in adultery are stoned to death and thieves have their hands cut off. The emir of Kuwait, whom we are currently pledged to restore to his throne, is unpopular throughout the Arab World. The defence of these medieval despots is surely not worth the life of a single American.

The strongest argument is that we must act in order, as President Bush says, to stop Iraq's "assault on the very essence of international order." We are there to build a "new world order" and to make the world safe from future aggression.

Certainly collective security is a noble ideal. But is an ideal to be collectively affirmed and defended. Is the U.S. to be the only guarantor of international order? We are far less threatened by

Saddam than are the neighbours.

## LETTERS

## Saudi 'deals'

To the Editor

*This is a true and exact copy of remarks of congressman James A. Traficant, Jr. which have been officially entered into the congressional record. We thought it might be of some interest to your readers.*

Buchheit International, (Construction firm), Ohio, U.S.

DURING a time when we feel a certain closeness to the Saudis and may well sell them a \$6.74 billion arms package, I want to warn American businesses that doing business with certain Saudi Arabians can be destructive to the economic well-being of their companies.

In 1981, Buchheit International, Inc., a small construction company in my district, signed a contract with His Royal Highness Prince Mishaal Abdul Aziz, a senior member of the Saudi Arabian royal family, to design, construct, and arrange financing for a shopping centre in Riyadh. Now nine years later, long after work has been completed and the centre rented, a final settlement is yet to be made.

During construction of the mall, Prince Mishaal resorted to various unscrupulous practices to get Buchheit to acquiesce to demands that went beyond the limits of their contract agreement. The prince held Mr. Buchheit captive in his palace until he agreed to install 220 volt outlets not agreed to in the contract in each shop at Buchheit's expense. In addition, he held fifteen Buchheit workers captive and refused to release them unless Buchheit agreed to finance additional work done on the project due to delays caused by the prince's failure to meet contract obligations. While Buchheit was finishing work on the mall, the prince fraudulently called on a \$1.3 million Letter of Credit that Buchheit had put up to guarantee the project's completion and blocked removal of \$300,000 worth of Buchheit's equipment and records.

Although Prince Mishaal entered into the contract as a private citizen, he used his connections with the royal family to cheat Buchheit out of over 11 million dollars. The prince used his influence to change local building codes to suit his personal needs. He actually created documents which, in effect, were "new laws" to force Buchheit to do additional work on the project or face the threat of a jail sentence for failure to comply with Saudi laws. I have documentation in my possession that supports each of these claims made by Buchheit International.

Since completion of the mall in 1985, Buchheit has repeatedly requested that Prince Mishaal negotiate a compromise with him or submit the matter to arbitration as required by contract. Representatives from the Commerce Department have recently met with the prince's business manager to request that a final

settlement be worked out. The prince not only refused to negotiate, but, in a spirit of willful defiance, indicated that he would invite international legal proceedings because he can outspend Buchheit ten to one in legal fees. I can only conclude that the prince is unable to refute Buchheit's claims and, as a brother of King Faud, has set himself above the principle of contract sanctity.

While the prince has avoided settling his obligations, Buchheit International has been informed by the Saudi Arabian tax authorities that it owes substantial taxes and penalties on income it never received from the project. The firm believes that Prince Mishaal used his influence to raise the tax issue so as to further delay settling the construction contract claims.

The prince has used such tactics with other businesses who have dealt with him. I am aware of at least nine other firms, American and foreign, that this prince has cheated out of millions of dollars; among them is DRG Financial. In the next few weeks I will be entering some of their stories in the RECORD.

It angers me that an arrogant prince who considers himself above the law is screwing American firms when the U.S. military is sparing no expense to preserve the Kingdom's independence and integrity. Prince Mishaal is well-known for his unscrupulous behaviour and his lack of business ethics.

A senior prince should not be able to block settlement of his contractual obligations, detain workers and prevent the export of a company's property. Congress should encourage the Saudi Arabian government to develop laws and regulations accepted at standard by the world trading community. Saudi Arabia has made great strides in economic and social development during the past 15 years. It should now address its inadequate legal system. It must provide safeguards to its local and foreign resident business communities if it expects to attract investors and technology.

## Another allegation

To the Editor:

PLEASE allow me to quote the following paragraph from an interesting book called "Inside the Brotherhood" by Martin Short:

"The Bible says the temple was built mainly of wood and was a modest erection: just thirty feet wide and ninety feet long, no architect, he would not have been a stone-mason. Yet, when eighteenth-century Freemasons got hold of the story, they inflated Solomon's Temple into a gigantic stone palace resembling a

## New radicalism seen endangering democracy in Mideast

By M. S. Jaspersen

USA

and the Los Angeles Times. Saddam Hussein has now guaranteed a continuing crisis in the Middle East until the region resolves the Israeli-Palestinian dilemma, according to Wright.

Saddam Hussein "has successfully insured that the tension throughout the Middle East will not even begin to be diffused until the issue of a Palestinian homeland is at last addressed," Robin Wright said.

"Under these circumstances," she said, "talk of a regional security alliance to keep Baghdad in check is an illusion. The world simply can't afford to pay for the kind of force now in the Gulf — or anything resembling it — on an indefinite basis."

Wright said post-crisis Iraq "is a new reality," with or without Saddam. "There are no attractive alternatives," she said, adding she fears the country "is likely to be the focal point of major and potentially deeply unsettling developments in the region."

She also questioned the future of post-crisis Saudi Arabia and

said, "All the Gulf sheikdoms face some tough issues: The first is military. The crisis has shown that all that money can't buy might."

Furthermore, Wright said, the question is the degree to which perceived Saudi "weakness" cost the house of Saudi support at home in the long-term. Will dependence on American and Western armories eventually undermine — rather than strengthen — the Gulf monarchies?" She asked, and answered, "I deeply fear that the answer is a resounding 'yes.'"

Wright said "petrodollars have not been able to buy lasting friends, unquestioned support at home, or regional security."

Wright said she is also concerned that the Arab League is "in disarray," and that the new tensions "are evident on a score of different fronts. She said destabilization of Jordan "would be a disaster for the whole region."

Wright, the author of "Sacred Rage: the Wrath of Militant Islam" and "The Name of God," has reported from over 60 countries, most recently from Lebanon, and has covered nine wars as a foreign correspondent for the Sunday Times of London, CBS News, The Washington Post

and the Los Angeles Times.

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until the issue of a Palestinian

homeland is at last addressed,"

Robin Wright said.

But the correspondent said that

there is good news now, which

may help resolve the many prob-

lems of the Middle East. She

cited the unprecedented unity of

United Nations action, and a new

spirit of cooperation between the

Soviet Union and the United

States. "As a result, a whole new

equation is being shaped" in Mid-

dle East relations.

But Wright said she is "con-

cerned that in our short-term

obsession over war, or no war,

that too few of us are looking at

the long-term effects.

She also questioned the future

of post-crisis Saudi Arabia and

and warned, "Division among

moderate Arabs is a devastating

trend — for them and for us."

"Instability and growing radic-

al undercurrents in Amman

would also endanger the very

trend towards democracy the Uni-

ted States most hoped to encour-

age," Wright pointed out.

After Wright's keynote speech,

four panelists assessed their con-

cerns in the region.

Charles Doran of the Johns

Hopkins University School of

Advanced International Studies

said the United States will have to

accept "an extremely difficult and

bitter trade-off" between either

waiting out a terribly protracted

time for the economic embargo to

work, or, even worse, war. That

he said, would be a war fought

not in the air, but on the ground.

"A protracted one, which nobody

wants."

Instead, Doran suggested, the

United States may wish to negoti-

ate a settlement, and be prepared

to reverse the massive military

buildup in Saudi Arabia.

Panelist Dr. R. K. Ramazani,

of the University of Virginia,

questioned whether the GCC

(Gulf Cooperation Council) can

survive the crisis. He also sug-

gested that the United States

might wish to examine whether or

not to bolster Iran, to achieve

more balance in the region.

Ramazani also noted a growing

anti-American sentiment in the

region, and said many believe the

presence of the western military

forces in Saudi Arabia is "totally

against" Muslim tenets.

Panelist Helmut Sonnenfeldt,

guest scholar in foreign policy

studies at the Brookings Institu-

tion and an expert on Soviet

affairs and energy security, said

that even though there is a spirit

of cooperation between the United

States and the Soviet Union,

the two countries still have

felt so free to cooperate in the

effort against the Iraqi

occupation of Kuwait.

If the resolution is to have any

effect, Sonnenfeldt added, "we

must be very careful not to di-

lute."

A dissenting view of U.S. ac-

tions in the region was presented

by Joe Stork of the Middle East

Research and Information Proj-

ect. He called the U.S. response

to Saddam Hussein's occupation

of Kuwait a "recipe for disaster,"

saying the Arab States ought to be left to

resolve the crisis.

Stork said he believed the United

States had used the United

Nations as an "adjunct" to its

actions, that its approach is "too

military" and that it is pursuing a

policy based on intervention,

rather than one of promoting

self-determination.

The words "unconditional and immediate," in the call for the withdrawal of Saddam Hussein's troops from Kuwait, he said, represent a tremendous achievement in cooperative consensus.

If the resolution is to have any effect, Sonnenfeldt added, "we must be very careful not to di-

lute."

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## Jordan: Resolution a good start

(Continued from page 1)

standards in the U.S. handling of

events in the area."

Aziz said Arabs should ask the

Security Council for equality in

implementing international law.

Iraq says any solution to the

Gulf crisis, sparked by its Aug. 2

invasion of Kuwait, should be

linked to a settlement of the

Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Security Council has

passed eight resolutions against Iraq

that are since

the invasion.

"Hours after the Aug. 2

events, and without knowledge of

what happened there (in

Kuwait), the U.S. and its allies

then took one of the toughest resolu-

tions in the history of the com-

mittee," Aziz said.

"For five days after the mas-

trous days of the Arabs, the Palesti-

neans, in Al Quds, the U.S. was

discussing, manoeuvring, block-

ing the attempts to take one of

the modest resolutions which was

proposed by the non-aligned

group. And then later on, after

five days of manoeuvring and

pressure, flagrant pressure on the

members of the council, we saw

this last resolution which is a

shame for the U.N. and for

the Security Council and to those

behind such a resolution," he said.

The United States and the European</p

## Soviets may abandon Sports Committee

BONN (R) — The Soviet Union may soon abandon its all-powerful sports committee, the ministerial body which for years kept a tight control on the activities of athletes and coaches.

Valery Kudryavtsev, editor of the influential Soviet sports newspaper Sovetskij Sport and a committee member, told a German news agency: "The whole thing is

being discussed at the moment in detail. I don't think the committee will exist for very much longer."

A group of federations with a federation council would replace the committee, but it was a complicated change which would not happen overnight, he said.

"At the moment, the ministry is losing its universal power over

sport. Athletes and individual sports federations are getting more and more individual freedom."

In Moscow, the secretary to the committee's chairman Nikolai Russak denied there were any plans to disband the organisation.

Other senior committee officials said they were unaware of any such proposal.

## Doctors sew GP driver's forearm back on after helicopter crash

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — Surgeons battling to save Italian Alessandro Nannini's right arm and his motor racing career said Saturday they had sewn the limb back on during the night, after he lost it in a helicopter crash.

Nannini spent almost 10 hours in the operating theatre of a Florence Hospital, where he was rushed after his helicopter crashed outside his parents' villa Friday afternoon.

The driver's future in motor racing is in question after the accident. Microsurgeon Carlo Bulfano of the Traumatological and Orthopaedic Centre, who headed the operating team, told reporters the operation had been "a technical success."

He said it would take a week to establish whether the operation was successful and up to five months to know if the arm, severed below the elbow, would function normally.

Nannini's wife Paola said he had been left to recover after the operation, which ended in the early hours of Saturday.

"Alessandro is still asleep but he seems calm to me. The surgeon said the operation was more complicated than expected but that he succeeded," she said.

Nannini and three other men were injured when the Formula One Benetton driver's new

French-built helicopter crashed trying to land outside his parents' villa near Siena in Tuscany.

Nannini, 31 who last month turned down an offer from Ferrari, was thrown from the helicopter when it hit the ground. His severed forearm was found several metres away.

Pilot Francesco de Liguoro and two friends of Nannini were injured. They are expected to be out of hospital within a month.

Nannini, who bought the helicopter this week, wanted to show it off to his parents.

"I should have been on that helicopter too," his father Danilo told reporters. "When I got near Alessandro told me: 'Dad, I'm sorry'. I looked away and there was the arm. I picked it up myself."

Benetton teammate Nelson Piquet of Brazil and Italian racing driver Riccardo Patrese joined the Nannini family in their overnight vigil at the hospital.

Nannini is seventh in the current championship standings with two races to go. He was enjoying his best spell as a Formula One driver since winning last year's Japanese Grand Prix, his first Grand Prix victory.

He had established himself this year as the most improved driver on the circuit, finally proving that his talent deserved as much admiration as his film-star looks.

## World Cup should not be problem for U.S. boss

NEW YORK (AP) — Selling the World Cup to the United States public and marking it a rousing success is only one task new U.S. Soccer Federation (USSF) President Alan Rothenberg faces, and it may be the easiest.

Having been the commissioner of soccer for the 1984 Olympics, Rothenberg has experience at arranging big-scale soccer events. He has access to the people who helped him arrange the events and the United States is known for supporting a major extravaganza.

Additionally, being a corporate

attorney and president of the California Bar Association, his connections in the business world may prove invaluable.

With the problem of re-establishing a fully professional outdoor league and making the U.S. National Team competitive on a world level, ensuring that the World Cup is a success will seem minor.

Despite his relative unknown stature within the U.S. soccer community, Rothenberg is not a complete void in his connection to the game and he seems well aware of the task ahead of him.

Besides his Olympics connection, Rothenberg owned the Los Angeles Aztecs from 1977-80 and was president of the NBA's Los Angeles Clippers 1982-89.

With Rothenberg's background in running the Olympic soccer tournament — the most widely attended sport at the games — few in the United States see staging a successful World Cup as a problem.

For one thing, the 1994 World Cup will have many of the same people involved that made the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament a success.

Rothenberg was named by the USSF Wednesday to replace

## Nelson retains WBC title

SYDNEY (R) — Azuman Nelson of Ghana, hurt in the first round, kept out of Puerto Rican Juan Laporte's range for the rest of a lackluster 12-round fight to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) super-featherweight title Saturday.

Nelson won a unanimous points decision, using his left jab and a four-centimetre greater reach to keep the outclassed Laporte at bay. The judges scored it 116-113, 116-112 and 115-113 to give the 32-year-old Nelson his 33rd win in 35 contests.

Australian fans used to the ferocity of former world featherweight champion Jeff Fenech, who is expected to fight Nelson next year, were disappointed by the Ghana fighter's tentative approach and greeted the decision with boos.

Laporte, 30, has not been knocked down in 46 previous bouts and Nelson appeared content to pick up points where he could, dance a little for his small band of supporters and, above all, keep out of the way of the bulkier Laporte.

Nelson learnt his lesson early when Laporte hit him with a combination soon after the opening bell before pinning him on the ropes. The champion escaped and steadily built up a lead with his left hand, keeping his feared right under wraps and rarely punching his full weight behind a punch.

Strangely, Laporte seemed happy to let Nelson circle him.

For long stretches the fight seemed like a practice bout between two friends, such was their obvious mutual respect. Once Laporte dropped his gloves rather than follow in as Nelson slipped on water in his own corner.

Fricker as the chairman of the World Cup Organising Committee.

Charles Cale, vice president-sports during the 1984 Olympics, a special assistant to the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee and director of the 1992 U.S. Olympic team was named as the World Cup Committee's chief executive officer.

There will also be continuity on the committee with Scott Letellier, the legal counsel to the 1984 Olympic soccer operation, continuing as president, a position he has held for nearly two years.

Rothenberg's background and corporate contacts plus the already well established infrastructure in the United States see staging a successful World Cup as a problem.

To eliminate one, Rothenberg already has set out to determine what marketing rights are available to the USSF from the 1994 World Cup. FIFA owns all the rights to the cup but seems willing to hand some over the World Cup USA 1994 to ensure its success.

"I lost my concentration at 5-6 when I was serving at 30-0," said Edberg.

Lendl, seeded third, and Becker have beaten each other eight times apiece since they first met in 1985.

Lendl won the diamond racket in 1985 after his third triumph but the organisers had a second trophy made, similar to the first one.

But ironically the only two players in the running to lift the second trophy — Lendl and American John McEnroe — will be absent this time.

Lendl has one more year to collect his third win in five years, but next year will be too late for McEnroe.

## Koreas to field single team for 1992 Olympics

SEOUL (AP) — North and South Korea have agreed in principle to field a single team for the 1992 Olympic Games and other international sports events. The move may signal a new era of cooperation between the hostile nations.

The announcement came Saturday as South Korea's men's and women's soccer teams returned home from the first scheduled inter-Korean sports exchange since the division of the peninsula in 1945.

On crossing the border at the truce village of Panmunjom, South Korean Sports Minister Chung Dong-Sung waved a bouquet of flowers and read a statement saying he and North Korean counterpart Kim Yu Sun had reached an agreement calling for joint Korean sports teams.

He said they agreed in principle to form a single Korean team for the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, the 41st world table-tennis championships in Nagoya, Japan, in 1991, the winter Asian Games in Samjiyon and other major sports events.

The North Korean News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the agreement was made public before the South Korean soccer teams delegation left Pyongyang to train to return to the border crossing.

"It was confirmed that the North-South reunification soccer game held in Pyongyang contributed to the cause of national reunification," said the North

The two Koreas have initiated talks on forming a single sports team several times in the past but failed to reach agreement over procedural and other matters.

## Lendl, Becker to clash at Tokyo tennis final

TOKYO (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia gained some revenge for two recent semifinal defeats by Stefan Edberg when he beat the Swede 7-5 6-3 Saturday to reach the final of the \$1 million Tokyo tennis tournament.

Lendl's win will now meet second seed Boris Becker of Germany in the final of the indoor tournament Sunday.

Becker, bidding for his second title in two weeks, scored a 7-6 6-2 victory over American 11th seed Richey Reneberg in the other semifinal.

Lendl's win took only 88 minutes to subdue Edberg, his second as the world number one.

"I won a couple of important points which I couldn't last week. It was the difference," said Edberg.

Lendl, seeded third, and Becker have beaten each other eight times apiece since they first met in 1985.

Edberg, outgunned by Becker in the Sydney final, committed a series of costly errors after looking in control for much of the first set.

"I lost my concentration at 5-6 when I was serving at 30-0," said Edberg.

Lendl, seeded third, and Becker have beaten each other eight times apiece since they first met in 1985.

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## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY OCTOBER 14, 1990  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Adopting modern methods and conditions to situations and persons who are in anyway related to your advancement pays big dividends today. Keep leading the way slowly.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Concentrate upon your invoices and accounts and refuse to get into a confrontation between one who feels abused and a newcomer of independence.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20)

You need to concentrate upon your own affairs and not reach out for assistance or even advice from others, then you can make this a worthwhile day.

GERMANY: (May 21 to June 19)

Quietly go about your own affairs today and refuse to get drawn into others worldly or personal relationships or you lose much the benefit to you.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Consider those friends who have been most loyal to you and make a point or doing something for them to show them your appreciation.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) It's up to you to concentrate upon your outside duties and vocational interests if this particular day aspects.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 21)

Now you would be wise to spend your time looking into every

phase of a new undertaking by which you feel you can get ahead much quicker.

LIBRA: (September 22 to October 22) A day to apply yourself steadily and steadily to whatever your routine activities happen to be and don't go running off to some hobby.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Your time can be most profitably spent today with a determined and experienced associate from whom you wish to gain more knowledge of a project.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) You would like to dash out in all directions today but it would get you nowhere fast and put you behind the eight ball, so stick to present activities.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) A day to put your efforts on whatever are your talents and your special aptitudes and avoid getting stirred up over a secret disappointment.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Look for tasks you are not especially fond of to do at your home and that you normally put off doing and handle them in an efficient manner.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) A mass of correspondence and messages to and from can be the best means for you to utilise on this great day but avoid influential persons.

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

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HARRIS  
9-11



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

REBAG

LESEA

NORGAD

PELETS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: AROMA CABIN MORGUE TAUGHT

Answer: That fortune-hunting bachelor said he was never going to marry until he found this—THE RIGHT AMOUNT

## THE Daily Crossword

by Harvey L. Chew



Après le massacre de la mosquée d'Al-Aqsa

## Le Conseil de Sécurité condamne la violence d'Israël

Il aura fallu cinq jours de tractations au sein du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations-Unies pour élaborer une résolution qui fasse l'unanimité parmi les pays membres et puisse être acceptée sans restriction. Adoptée dans la nuit de vendredi à samedi, la résolution 672 «condamne spécialement les actes commis par l'armée israélienne lundi devant la mosquée d'Al-Aqsa et demande l'envoi d'une mis-

sion d'enquête sous la responsabilité du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU, qui devra présenter ses «conclusions» (et non ses «recommandations» comme le demandait l'OLP) au Conseil de Sécurité avant la fin du mois. Ce texte compliqué et savamment dosé présente l'intérêt d'être la première condamnation d'Israël entérinée par les Etats-Unis depuis son invasion du Liban en 1982. Une sévérité qui, à n'en

«Je pense que le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations-Unies et les Nations-Unies en tant que telles se trouvent placés devant des problèmes qui risquent de devenir liés puisque le problème du droit se pose dans les mêmes termes. Il doit être bien clair, dans tous les esprits, qu'on ne peut pas rechercher la défense des droits ici et la négliger là. Je n'entends pas du tout mélanger les questions, mais le droit c'est le droit.» Ces propos, tenus par le président français François Mitterrand le soir même de la tuerie de l'esplanade des mosquées montrent bien que le problème de l'annexion du Koweït par l'Irak a compté au moins autant que celui de l'occupation des terres palesti-

nienes par Israël pour l'adoption de la résolution d'hier. C'est bien ce qu'a exprimé le ministre des Affaires Etrangères français, Roland Dumas, en déclarant mercredi devant l'Assemblée Nationale qu'il serait catastrophique que le débat du Conseil de Sécurité (sur la tuerie de Jérusalem) n'aboutisse pas, et que le peuple palestinien puisse penser qu'il existe un Moyen-Orient, selon les circonstances, deux poids deux mesures.

Rappelons brièvement les faits qui, soudainement, ont mis les deux conflits en parallèle comme le souhaitait Saddam Hussein, malgré la réticence de la communauté internationale à établir ce parallèle jusqu'ici.

Plus de 5.000 Palestiniens se trouvaient lundi sur l'esplanade des mosquées à Jérusalem-est, devant la mosquée Al-Aqsa, considérée comme le troisième lieu saint de l'Islam, après La Mecque et Médine. Ils protestaient contre le projet d'un groupe de juifs de poser la première pierre d'un temple hébreu en contre-bas de cette esplanade, sur cette montagne qu'ils considèrent aussi comme un de leurs lieux saints. Alors que les hant-pardours de la mosquée appelaient à la défense de la sacralité du site, les Palestiniens commencèrent à jeter des pierres sur les manifestants juifs et ce fut le carnage: ouvrant le feu sur les Palestiniens, les soldats israéliens provoquèrent la mort de plus de 21 d'entre eux et en blessèrent plus de 150. Jamais depuis le début de l'occupation des territoires palestiniens, pareil massacre n'avait été commis par les Israéliens en un seul jour. En provoquant ainsi la saisine du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations-Unies par l'OLP en pleine crise du Golfe, Israël a fait ce que Saddam Hussein s'efforçait en vain de faire depuis des semaines: mettre en parallèle pour un temps, sinon définitivement, l'occupation de la Palestine et celle du Koweït.

Une sorte de rapport de réciprocité s'est donc instauré entre le conflit du Golfe et celui de Palestine, plaçant l'ONU face à ses responsabilités: ou bien elle prend des sanctions contre Israël et celles qu'elle a prises contre l'Irak sont justifiées; ou bien elle ne les prend pas et sa sévérité contre l'Irak perd toute justification valable.

Il est vrai que nous n'en sommes pas à l'étape des sanctions, mais il est déjà important qu'Israël ait été condamné et qu'une mission des Nations Unies soit envoyée à Jérusalem. Dans tous les cas, cette nouvelle réciprocité donne de l'air à Saddam Hussein. D'abord parce que le projecteur braqué depuis des semaines sur lui seul a trouvé un autre objet. L'indignation internationale se répartit maintenant sur deux foyers au lieu de se concentrer sur un seul. De plus, le projet de conférence internationale, lancé par Saddam Hussein le 12 août et visant à régler l'ensemble des occupations du

peuple et d'intensifier les mesures défensives du pays.

Le massacre de lundi dernier est l'œuvre du gouvernement israélien lui-même et non l'acte d'un foncement comme l'a dit en mai dernier à propos de la tuerie des sept Palestiniens à Rishon le Zion. Le «maire» de Jérusalem, Teddy Kollek et le quotidien israélien «Haaretz» de mercredi dernier l'ont dit clairement: la responsabilité des événements de l'esplanade d'Al-Aqsa incombe au premier ministre Yitzhak Shamir.

Que signifie cette décision et quelles en sont les raisons? D'abord, la poursuite du terrorisme d'Etat signifie l'immobilisme de la politique israélienne vis-à-vis de la question centrale et brûlante au Proche-Orient, à savoir le droit à l'autodétermination du peuple palestinien. Le refus absolu par le gouvernement Shamir de tout compromis, de tout dialogue avec l'OLP (après plus de 1.000 jours d'intifada) donne aux Palestiniens et aux Arabes tous les droits et toute la légitimité d'arracher leur liberté et leurs droits nationaux par la force. Celle-ci ne pourra pas rester éternellement le monopole des autorités de l'occupation israélienne. Que l'Occident, dont Israël est l'enfant gâté, ne blâme pas les peuples arabes s'ils vont trop loin dans l'extrémisme. Nous sommes bien décidés, cette fois-ci, à ne plus «nous retenir». Pour un Arabe, une seule goutte de sang palestinien vaut beaucoup plus qu'une centaine de barils de pétrole. Avoir de la patience pendant plus de vingt ans n'a fait qu'encourager le bouchier à commettre de nouveaux crimes. Le gouvernement Shamir est le seul responsable de la recrudescence de la violence dans la région.

Pourquoi ce crime? Les responsables israéliens savent très bien que l'absorption des centaines de milliers d'immigrants juifs d'Union Soviétique ne pourra se faire tant que le peuple palestinien restera sur sa terre. D'où la politique israélienne de massacrer les Palestiniens et/ou de les obliger à quitter leur pays: c'est le fameux plan du «transfert».

La volonté délibérée des Israéliens d'augmenter encore la tension dans la région -en espérant qu'une guerre pourrait aboutir à la destruction de la force israélienne- l'amène à commettre cette provocation inouïe.

Les événements de cette semaine démontrent une fois de plus l'urgence et la nécessité de résoudre, ensemble, les problèmes issus des occupations dans la région. En particulier, on ne peut pas dissocier le problème du Golfe du problème palestinien. Une analyse de Reuters, publiée il y a quelques jours vient confirmer ce fait. La tenue d'une conférence internationale sur le Proche-Orient est plus que jamais à l'ordre du jour. La France, l'Union Soviétique, la Chine, sont en mesure d'imposer cette option sur les Etats-Unis dans les circonstances actuelles.

En attendant, l'envoi de troupes de l'ONU dans les territoires occupés pour protéger la vie de la population palestinienne contre les atrocités des soldats israéliens est une priorité absolue. C'est cela le véritable défi de la légitimité internationale.

(\*) Ce titre est celui d'un livre paru à Paris en 1977 et écrit par Israël Sahak, professeur à l'Université hébraïque et président de la «Ligue israélienne des droits du citoyen».

pas douter, a été imposée par celle manifestée dans la crise du Golfe. Tout en refusant en effet d'établir une comparaison directe entre l'invasion du Koweït par l'Irak et le problème des territoires occupés par Israël en Palestine, les principaux chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement du monde ont admis cette semaine qu'il ne pouvait y avoir deux poids et deux mesures dans le traitement de ces deux problèmes.

Moyen-Orient simultanément, se trouve renforcé. Ce qui était apparu comme une tentative de diversion, prend beaucoup plus de poids après le massacre israélien. Dès lundi, le président François Mitterrand a rappelé que depuis 1984 il demandait la réunion d'une conférence internationale sur le conflit israélo-arabe. Il ne s'agit pas d'une conférence visant à régler les deux problèmes ensemble, mais l'idée que l'urgence pourrait conduire à résoudre le problème palestinien avant de résoudre le problème koweïtien fait son chemin et n'est pas pour déplaire à Saddam Hussein. Enfin, le massacre de Jérusalem renforce le soutien palestinien au président irakien. Il suffit pour s'en convaincre de regarder les manifestations qui ont eu lieu toute cette semaine dans les rues d'Amman et dans les principales villes du royaume, où des portraits de Saddam Hussein ont été brandis avec les drapeaux noirs de deuil, les drapeaux palestiniens et jordanien et les portraits de Yasser Arafat et du roi Hussein. Des milliers de manifestants ont ainsi défilé dans les rues et ont participé à des sit-in devant le bâtiment des Nations-Unies et l'ambassade des Etats-Unis pour réclamer l'application des résolutions de l'ONU concernant la Palestine. Une note a été remise par des manifestants à l'ambassade de France pour soutenir les propositions de paix du président Mitterrand, tandis que 250 personnes cessaient le travail sur le chantier des futurs locaux de l'ambassade américaine. Une voie moyenne a été trouvée entre les solutions fortes demandées par l'OLP et les réticences américaines. Les actes commis par l'armée israélienne sont «condamnés spécifiquement», c'est à dire principalement mais sans exclure une partie de responsabilité des Palestiniens. La mission d'enquête demandée par l'OLP est envoyée mais sous la responsabilité du Secrétaire Général et non sous celle du Conseil de Sécurité dont les pouvoirs sont plus grands et qu'Israël refuse de voir s'occuper de ses «problèmes intérieurs». Reste à savoir si cette réponse est suffisante pour clamer le jeu et quelles seront les conclusions de la mission d'enquête.

Il est clair en tout cas qu'aujourd'hui l'ONU a deux conflits à régler et non un seul. A défaut de les régler simultanément on ne peut pas négliger l'argument qui consiste à dire qu'une crise qui dure depuis 23 ans mériterait d'être réglée avant celle née il y a quelques semaines.

Jean-Marc Bordes

Michel Al-Nimry

## L'idéal immortel d'un journaliste assassiné

Mercredi dernier, un grand meeting s'est tenu à la Maison des Syndicats d'Aman pour commémorer le cinquième anniversaire de la disparition du journaliste jordanien Michel Al-Nimry, assassiné à Athènes le 18 septembre 1985 par les agents de renseignement d'un pays voisin, alors qu'il sortait de son bureau. Tour à tour, des représentants de l'Association des journalistes jordaniens, de celle des journalistes palestiniens, de la coalition des partis de gauche, l'ambassadeur de l'Etat de Palestine, des amis du défunt et de sa famille ont pris la parole pour énumérer les qualités et les activités du «militant, journaliste et héros» qu'était Michel, mort pour la démocratie et la liberté d'expression.

Né à Samad, près d'Irbid, en 1948, Michel a vécu son enfance à Mafrag. Durant les années qui vont suivre, le journalisme occupera une grande partie de son temps. Secrétaire de rédaction de l'*Al-Hadath al-Ayyam* («Al-Hurriyah»), il travaille également pour le quotidien *Al-Safir*. Il dirige l'hebdomadaire *Al-Mawklif Al-Arabi*. Il écrit de nombreux articles et études qui paraissent dans d'autres publications. «Michel s'intéressait beaucoup à sa réussite professionnelle», a dit mercredi dernier Saleh Kalab, un de ses amis. Très vite en effet, Michel, le jeune journaliste, s'est fait un nom dans la presse arabe.

Mais c'est la question de la démocratie et des droits de l'Homme qui lui tenait le plus à cœur, dès la fin des années 1970. En juin 1979, l'auteur de ces lignes, avec Michel et

## EN BREF

Chômage. Le chômage en Jordanie, qui frappe 18% de la population active du royaume, pourrait doubler en raison des répercussions de la crise du Golfe sur l'économie jordanienne. Alors que les responsables prévoient une augmentation de 4% du nombre des sans-emploi, les milieux économiques, plus pessimistes, estiment que le chômage pourrait atteindre 35% de la population active. Le ministre du travail, Gassim Obaidat, a indiqué qu'il préside actuellement une commission chargée par le gouvernement de se pencher sur le problème du chômage et de lui trouver une solution. Le rapport de cette commission, qui sera rendu à la fin du mois, pourra inclure la création d'une caisse nationale destinée notamment à la restructuration de l'armée populaire, en vue d'y intégrer un grand nombre de chômeurs.

Egypte. Le président égyptien, Hosni Mubarak a prononcé mercredi la dissolution du parlement, conformément au souhait des Egyptiens exprimé jeudi dans un référendum. Ce référendum a été organisé à la suite d'un arrêt de la Haute Cour constitutionnelle qui, en mai dernier, a jugé anticonstitutionnelle la loi ayant permis l'élection de l'actuel parlement en 1987. La Cour a cependant pris soin de préciser que toutes les lois adoptées par l'assemblée contestée pendant son mandat et jusqu'à cet arrêt restaient valides. Les élections pour le nouveau parlement auront lieu le 29 octobre. Le jour même de la dissolution, le président du parlement égyptien, Rifat Al-Mahgoub, a été tué par des coups de feu tirés par deux motocyclistes contre la voiture dans laquelle il circulait, sur la corniche du Nil. L'efficacité et la rapidité de l'assassinat font penser qu'il a été commis par des professionnels mais il n'a toujours pas été revendiqué.

Iran. Le président iranien Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani a réussi à consolider ses positions en arrivant en tête à Téhéran de l'élection lundi pour le renouvellement de l'importante Assemblée des experts. Ce résultat pourrait permettre à M. Rafsanjani, vice-président de l'assemblée sortante, d'étendre son pouvoir en devenant président de la nouvelle assemblée des experts, qui a la charge cruciale de désigner et d'éventuellement révoquer le Guide de la République, autorité suprême et pivot du système islamique.

Pertes. L'armée de l'air américaine a suspendu mercredi pour 24 heures ses vols d'entraînement dans le Golfe, pour examiner avec les pilotes la récente série d'accidents survenus en Arabie Saoudite. Un chasseur bombardier F-111 s'était écrasé mardi lors d'une mission d'entraînement en Arabie. Les deux pilotes avaient trouvé la mort dans l'accident, portant à 24 le nombre de militaires tués depuis le début de l'opération «Bouclier du désert». Lundi, deux pilotes étaient morts dans l'accident d'un Phantom F-4 en Arabie, quelques heures seulement après la disparition de deux hélicoptères au dessus du Golfe d'Oman. Les huit militaires qui se trouvaient à bord de ces deux appareils sont présumés morts.

Imagine. Un demi-millier de fans du monde entier ont afflué mardi soir à Liverpool (nord-ouest de l'Angleterre), sur les lieux du Cavern Club, où les Beatles firent leurs débuts, pour célébrer le 50ème anniversaire de la naissance de John Lennon, assassiné à New York en décembre 1980. Simultanément, sa plus célèbre chanson, «Imagine», qui plaide pour un mode de paix, a été retransmise en direct depuis le palais des Nations Unies à New-York par les radios de 130 pays, reçues par un milliard d'auditeurs. «Quand l'idée de cette manifestation de dix minutes «sans sponsors» a germé, nous ne savions pas ce qui allait se passer en Irak et au Koweït. Et aujourd'hui il est tout à fait de circonstance que cette chanson soit diffusée par le monde», a expliqué sa compagne, Yoko Ono, soulignant qu'«Imagine» serait aussi cotendu dans le Golfe.

Nobel. Le prix Nobel de littérature 1990 a été décerné jeudi à Stockholm à l'écrivain mexicain Octavio Paz, poète et essayiste en langue espagnole. Dans *La mise au net* (Pasado en claro) de 1975, un vers pourraient servir de clé à son œuvre: «Voir le monde, c'est l'épeler». La poésie d'Octavio Paz, né en 1914, et son œuvre d'essaye sont les fruits d'une rencontre entre la culture précolombienne des Indiens, la culture espagnole des conquistadores et celle occidentale du modernisme.

Taupes. La Cour fédérale de justice allemande a émis un mandat d'arrêt contre huit espions présumés accusés de travailler pour l'ancien ministre israélien de la Stasi (services secrets et police politique) et le KGB soviétique. Les huit agents, tous employés dans l'industrie, avaient été interpellés mercredi après les aveux d'un haut fonctionnaire du service allemand de contre-espionnage qui s'est livré lundi à la justice et qui avait travaillé neuf ans pour la Stasi. Ces arrestations portent à dix le nombre des espions présumés étrangers depuis la dissolution de la RDA dans la RFA.

Attentat. Le ministre de l'Intérieur de l'Allemagne unifiée a échappé de justesse à un attentat vendredi soir, au cours d'une réunion électorale. Un jeune toxicomane déséquilibré qui se trouvait dans l'assistance a sorti un revolver et a tiré en direction du Ministre. Ce dernier a été touché au visage et à la poitrine mais ses jours ne sont pas en danger. M. Wolfgang Schobel est un des principaux artisans de l'unité allemande.

Révolution. Onze mois après le début des grands bouleversements à l'est qui ont entraîné la chute des régimes communistes, Achille Occhetto, le secrétaire général du Parti Communiste italien, premier PC d'Occident, a franchi le pas en supprimant le vocable «communiste» pour ancrer sa formation dans «la gauche démocratique». Depuis mercredi soir, le PCI s'appelle désormais le Parti Démocratique de Gauche (PDS). Cette réforme pourrait déboucher à terme sur une scission. Une section du PCI de Milan a déjà annoncé que le 21 janvier prochain, date anniversaire de la fondation du PCI à Livourne, il y a 70 ans, elles allaient recréer «un nouveau parti communiste» avec des militants de la gauche prolétarienne.

Djibouti. Quatre Djiboutiens, auteurs présumés de l'attentat qui a coûté la vie à un jeune Français et fait 17 blessés, le 27 septembre à Djibouti, ont été arrêtés et incarcérés mercredi. La gendarmerie avait arrêté mardi plusieurs personnes se réclamant du «Mouvement de la jeunesse djiboutienne», auteur revendiqué de l'attentat du «Café de Paris» qui a touché en particulier des militaires français et leurs familles.

Précision. Le ministre français des Affaires étrangères Roland Dumas a indiqué mardi que la France ne participerait à aucune action militaire contre l'Irak, si celle-ci n'avait pas la «caution» du Conseil de Sécurité de l'ONU. M. Dumas a ainsi laissé clairement entendre que Paris ne suivrait pas les Etats-Unis si ceux-ci décidaient seuls d'attaquer Bagdad.

Cité. Vaulx-en-Velin, une banlieue de Lyon (dans l'est de la France) a été le théâtre d'échauffourées entre forces de l'ordre et groupes de jeunes gens, après la mort d'un motard d'origine espagnole, tué dans un accident en croisant une voiture de police. Des jeunes, pour lesquels la mort de Thomas Claudio, 21 ans, serait due à une bavure, ont incendié des voitures, brisé des vitrines et érigé une barricade dans cette cité-dortoir de 50.000 habitants, en majorité immigrés. Selon la police, Thomas Claudio, polyvalent et handicapé des jambes, se trouvait samedi sur une moto conduite par un ami. Les deux motards, qui n'étaient pas casqués, ont croisé une voiture de police et le pilote aurait paniqué et perdu le contrôle de l'engin. Thomas, cadet d'une famille de neuf enfants d'origine espagnole, a été projeté au sol et mortellement blessé.

d'autres Jordaniens, ont formé les «Comités pour la défense des libertés démocratiques» en Jordanie».

Michel est parti pour Chypre en 1983, où il a commencé à publier *«Al-Nachra»* (Le Bulletin), une revue bimestrielle consacrée aux points de vue et aux activités des mouvements d'opposition dans le monde arabe. Il a publié, entre autres, des documents qui auraient généré le régime syrien.

Salman Swiss

## La rédition surprise du général Aoun

Le général libanais Michel Aoun, opposant irréductible au président Elias Hraoui et aux accords de Taëf, sur la base desquels se dernier a été élu, a rendu les armes samedi matin et a demandé à ses soldats de rallier les troupes du général chrétien rebelle, qui contrôlent le palais présidentiel de Baabda et la région nord-est de Beyrouth depuis 750 jours, a pris cette décision après que les troupes syriennes eurent renforcé leur dispositif autour de son fief, à la demande du président Hraoui.

Jeudi soir, des unités de blindés et d'infanterie syriennes s'étaient en effet massées au sud et à l'est du palais de Baabda et avaient commencé vendredi à bombarder massivement la zone du Metn contrôlée par Michel Aoun, faisant cinq morts et une soixantaine de blessés. Le général chrétien avait lui-même échappé de justesse à un attentat vendredi, un individu porteur d'un passeport australien ayant tiré sur lui avec un revolver et blessé un de ses gardes du corps.

Le président libanais a fait appel à l'aide syrienne après avoir constaté l'échec du blocus sur l'alimentation, les carburants et les médicaments, appliquée depuis le 28 septembre sur la région de Metn.

M. Hraoui a remercié la Syrie pour son aide, tandis que Michel Aoun trouvait refuge à l'ambassade de France à Beyrouth, proche du palais de Baabda et porte de sortie vers un éventuel exil en Europe.

Selon les analystes, la rédition du général rebelle est perçue comme une nouvelle chance de paix pour le Liban ou comme une soumission

Sans Blague!

## Les procès du Moyen-Orient (fin)

L'huissier sortit dans la salle des pas perdus, répétant de sa voix assourdissante: «Affaire Kuwait-Irak.»

Koweït, petit homme ventru, avait les yeux globuleux de quelqu'un qui ne dédaignait pas la bouteille. Tous ses doigts, à part les pouces, étaient piqûés de grosses bague ornées de pierres fabuleuses. Il s'installa au banc des plaignants.

Il faut rappeler que Koweït était fils d'Arabie. Ayant juré éternelle obéissance aux ordres d'Albion, il avait obtenu que les enfants de celle-ci l'aident à usurper une partie (mais combien riche!) partie du terrains d'Irak. Par la suite, voyant l'étoile d'Albion déclinée et celle de l'oncle Sam monter, il s'empresse avec la bénédiction d'Albion (devenue entre temps petite amie attirée de Sam) de jurer éternelle obéissance à l'oncle Sam, qui, en échange de la majeure partie des récoltes du terrains usurpé, accepta de le compter parmi ses proches.

Me Bush, fils brillant quoiqu'un peu puritain de l'oncle Sam, rejoignit Koweït au banc des plaignants.

des 'plaints. Malgré ses occupations astreignantes (il avait, dit on, beaucoup de Golfe à pratiquer), il avait consenti à représenter Koweït dans cette affaire.

Irak et son avocat Aziz ne se présentèrent pas. L'oncle Sam, sur le terrain duquel se trouvait le tribunal onusien, leur avait en effet interdit l'accès de ses terres. Le juge, se rendant compte de l'absence de l'accusé, était sur le point d'ajourner le procès. Les tiraillements des fils que tenaient l'oncle Sam et Albion firent qu'il se ravisa et demanda si un avocat présent dans la salle ne voulait pas se porter volontaire pour défendre Irak. «Simon, dit-il, je procéderai par communiqué.»

Me Sharif, fils de Jordanie (sœur affectueuse d'Irak), se présenta et prit place au banc des accusés. C'était un avocat renommé, avec une longue et brillante carrière.

Après avoir ouvert la séance, le juge demanda à Me Bush de présenter sa plainte. Bush déclara:

«Mon client possède, depuis fort longtemps, un tout petit

lopin de terre. Subitement, Irak (qui possède un grand terrain voisin), accompagné de quelques-uns de ses enfants, a envahi ce petit terrains et annoncé qu'il l'annexait! Le plus grave est qu'Irak agit de la sorte sans aucune autorisation de l'oncle Sam!»

«C'est scandaleux!», rugit d'une voix formidable toute la salle (ou presque) à l'unisson, ce qui fit sursauter Marianne qui rêvait, et Chine qui dormait.

Même l'Ours, pourtant attablé au bistrot d'en face, fut tiré de ses méditations. Il revint précipitamment dans la salle, regarda son fauteuil et reprit le fil qu'il avait laissé avant le début de la séance à l'oncle Sam.

«Je ne vous le fais pas dire!, continua Me Bush, content de son effet. Où irions-nous si chez le propriétaire de terrain pouvait se permettre de s'approprier les terrains de ses voisins sans aucune autorisation préalable des Grands! Dans ce procès, Irak devrait servir d'exemple! Non seulement il devra restituer tout de suite le terrain de mon client, mais il devra aussi remettre à cette Cour tous les bâtiments et les frondes que possèdent ses enfants et qui effraient tant Arabie, Israël et d'autres! De plus, Irak devra venir se mettre à genoux dans cette Cour-même et attendre, sans broncher, que tous les propriétaires de terrain du globe lui crachent tour à tour à la figure.»

Le discours de Me Bush reçut une longue et bruyante ovation de toute l'assistance (ou presque). Il faut rappeler que la plupart des enfants de Koweït, n'aimant pas travailler sur le terrain qu'ils avaient usurpé leur papa, avaient choisi de se la couler dure sur les terrains des autres.

Pour exploiter «sa» terre, Koweït avait donc dû faire venir, comme serfs, de nombreux travailleurs infortunés (des enfants de Palestine, entre autres). Le jour où les enfants d'Irak se masseront sur la frontière du terrains usurpé, Koweït, ne trouvant autour de lui que deux ou trois de ses enfants, préférera s'enfuir subrepticement avec eux vers le terrains de sa mère, Arabie, sans même échapper un seul coup de bâton avec les enfants d'Irak.

Le juge demanda à Me Sharif de répondre. «Je déclare devant l'honorable Cour, après avoir suivi le procès Palestine-Israël, que ce n'est pas une promesse vague et douteuse, remontant à la nuit des temps, que possède Irak concernant le terrains contesté; mais bien des documents authentiques de propriété, dont les derniers en date ne remontent qu'à quelques dizaines d'années. La Cour devrait reconnaître immédiatement la légitimité...»

Oncle Sam avait tiré fort sur son fil. Les quatre autres Grands, à l'affût, l'imitèrent immédiatement.

Sabri Farah

## Cinéma français 1989

Le Centre Culturel Français entame à la fin de cette semaine la deuxième partie de son festival sur le cinéma français 1989. Trois films, sortis dans les salles de l'hexagone l'an dernier, vont être présentés dans la grande salle du Centre Culturel Royal, samedi 20, dimanche 21 et lundi 23 octobre à 20h15. Voici un résumé de ces trois grands films:

**ROMUALD ET JULIETTE**, de Coline Serreau, avec Daniel Auteuil. Romuald est le PDG de l'entreprise de yaourt BLANLAIT. Un jour il nomme Paulin -amant de sa femme, mais il l'ignore- son bras droit. Ce qui provoque la colère des autres directeurs. L'un d'eux conseille à Paulin, envoyé dans une succursale lyonnaise pour augmenter la production, de stopper les contrôles sanitaires. Des Lyonnais sont empoisonnés et Romuald en est rendu responsable. Devenu un homme traqué, il se réfugie chez Juliette, la femme de ménage utilisée de l'entreprise. Juliette accepte d'aider Romuald à faire éclater la vérité. Petit à petit, une complicité se noue entre le PDG déchu, Juliette et ses cinq enfants.

**APRÈS LA GUERRE**, de Jean-Loup Hubert, avec Richard Bohringer. L'été 1944, en Haute-Provence. Antoine et Juliette, élevés par leur oncle, furent à travers la campagne. Ils racontent un soldat allemand d'origine alsacienne, parlant français, paralysé par une sciatique. Ils comprennent qu'il est déserteur et sympathisent avec lui. Lors de la guerre, écorché, solitaire, c'est un pacifiste sous ses apparences boursues. Il arbitre les incessantes querelles des deux gosses au sujet de l'identité inconnue du père du cadet. Tous trois arrivent dans un village désert.

**LA VIE EST UN LONG FLEUVE TRANQUILLE**, Comédie d'Etienne Chatiz, avec Benoît Magimel et Valérie Lalande. Dans le nord de la France, vivent deux familles totalement différentes. Les Le Quenoy sont des bourgeois catholiques pratiquants tandis que les Groseille sont des pauvres vivant de combines et de fauches. Josette, infirmière, va provoquer la rencontre de ces deux mondes. Un soir de Noël, il y a douze ans, elle a échangé les nouveaux nés des deux familles. Momo, qui vit chez les Groseille est un Le Quenoy et Bernadette est une Groseille...



Un jour terrible, on découvre les cadavres d'un couple qui vivait dans une maisonnette à la lisière du marais: ils ont été massacrés à coups de hâches, par la main d'un gendre avide mais ou ne le sut que bien plus tard. Les habitants du lieu sont plongés dans la consternation. Personne n'avait signalé la présence d'étrangers dans les parages et eux se connaissaient si bien, tous, depuis toujours. D'un mouvement général, unanime, on jette la faute sur l'innocent sans nom qui vit dans le marais. Le pauvre bougre, accusé, a l'impression que le mur de sa toute première jeunesse vient de s'écrouler à nouveau sur lui. Il ne pense même pas à se défendre: il n'en a ni la force ni la capacité. Il se pend.

De loin, cachée dans le sous-bois, Sylvaine veille pendant longtemps le corps du seul ami qu'elle ait jamais eu. Puis, doucement, elle s'éloigne. Personne ne l'a plus jamais revue.

Vale, Egeria!

(1) Petite barque à fond plat.

## A L'AFFICHE

### POÉSIES

#### Théâtre et politique

#### L'étrange histoire de Zawad, fils d'Awad

Après un grand succès au Théâtre Mashini à Amman, Zawad walad Awad, de Mighied al-Zuwaidi, pièce en arabe qui traite des élections de novembre 1989, part cette semaine en tournée nationale. Première étape de la troupe: Madaba, où elle jouera les 18, 19 et 20 octobre. Mohammed Dmour, le réalisateur qui participa dès le début à l'évolution de l'œuvre, nous a confié ses impressions.

Le Jourdain: Qu'est-ce qui vous a amené à monter une pièce sur les élections?

Mohammed Dmour: Nous voulions évoquer un certain type de candidat que nous avons observé à cette occasion, Mighied à Mafrqa (au nord du pays) et moi à Kerak, au sud. Le type à la mentalité pedouille, qui t'a son intérêt personnel à cœur. En le mettant en scène, notre but est de dire aux électeurs qui confondent encore naïvement une candidature à un poste parlementaire avec une préoccupation sincère pour l'intérêt public qu'il faut jurer toutes les candidatures avec beaucoup de circonspection.

LJ: Ces postulants, comment les avez-vous représentés?

MD: Il y en a deux: Zawad et son rival, Irfan. Ni l'un ni l'autre ne pose sa candidature pour un motif politique légitime. Zawad (Mohammed al-Zuwairi) est un homme simple mais riche, amené à la politique par un charlatan, Hamdan (Adnan al-Shamali) qui lui a boursillé la tête d'Idées de gloire et qui veut l'exploiter pour s'enrichir. Irfan, lui, (Abdallah Suwayat) est un opposant hésitant, signé par Farhan (Youssef Youssef), un homme qui veut naître à Zawad en raison d'une querelle personnelle. Ce sont donc deux candidatures nées de procédés mesquins, qui n'appartiennent aux élections que du fil à retordre, présentent des plateformes électorales fictives et aboutissent à des manigances, au détriment de l'intérêt public. La pièce veut démasquer tous ces aspects.

LJ: Il y a un troisième candidat qui se tient col pendant la scène de la conférence de presse, mais qui, en même temps, place une affiche électorale. Quel rôle joue-t-il?

MD: C'est l'homme conservateur aux bonnes intentions. Lui aussi représente un aspect de notre critique. Même s'il ne dit mot, il s'annonce clairement par le slogan qu'il a inscrit sur son affiche: «Al-thihé fil atqaq», qui, en arabe, signifie «La sagesse vient avec l'âge». Malheureusement, l'ancienneté dans notre pays continue à primer sur la compétence, et ce cri de guerre a été une devise prépondérante durant la campagne électorale.

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## German interior minister injured in attack by gunman; bullet removed

FREIBURG, Germany (R) — German Interior Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble, shot twice by a deranged gunman, had a bullet removed from his spine during five hours of surgery Saturday and was listed in "satisfactory" condition.

"We believe he is over the worst," his brother Thomas told reporters at Freiburg's University Hospital.

"The operation went well, we hope my brother will make a full recovery," said Thomas Schaeuble, a member of the state government in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

An Interior Ministry statement said Schaeuble was hit twice in the attack Friday night. One bullet wounded the right side of his face.

The second entered his chest cavity and lodged in his back. Neuro-surgeons removed it from the spine near the spinal cord, the statement said, adding that the minister was in "satisfactory and stable condition."

Schaeuble, one of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's closest associates, underwent more than five hours of delicate neurological surgery following the shooting late Friday night in his Black Forest constituency of Oppenau, near

Freiburg in southwestern Germany.

The gunman, who also wounded one of Schaeuble's bodyguards, was immediately overpowered and taken into police custody.

The Baden-Wuerttemberg state Interior Ministry said the 48-year-old Christian Democrat, had an initial operation and then underwent the second in the neurosurgery unit.

Schaeuble, tipped as a possible future chancellor, had given a talk in German unity to a group of 280 party members at an in Oppenau on Friday night.

He was leaving to enthusiastic applause when a man wearing a leather jacket fired at him with a Smith and Wesson revolver.

"Just before the door a man jumped up from a table on the left, jumped past the security and fired at him," said Hans-Peter Junker, a journalist who witnessed the shooting.

A woman who spoke to the minister as he lay bleeding heavily immediately after the attack said in a tearful radio interview:

"I saw Mr. Schaeuble lying on the ground, with a shirt here in the back and here near the ears. I said to him 'you mustn't die.' He raised his head to me, looked at

me and said he couldn't feel his feet. He had no sensation in his feet."

The gunman also injured a bodyguard who dived in front of the minister to try to shield him. The bodyguard's injuries were not life-threatening.

"We understand the assailant is a 37-year-old man who was already known to the police from the drug scene and, we hear, had been under treatment for schizophrenia," Interior Ministry spokesman Roland Bachmeier told journalists.

The federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe told Reuters there

was no evidence of terrorist involvement and Baden-Wuerttemberg's Interior Ministry said: "He was definitely working on his own."

In line with normal German practice, police declined to name the assailant, but television identified him as Dieter K.

While German police have concentrated on combating terrorism from extreme leftist Red Army Faction (RAF) guerrillas, Schaeuble is the second leading politician this year to fall victim to a disturbed loner.

Opposition Social Democratic leader Oskar Lafontaine survived a knife attack by a mentally ill

woman who stabbed him in the neck at a political rally in Cologne in April.

The style of both incidents — lunging attacks in full view of an audience — is far removed from the disciplined planning and high-tech stealth of the RAF, which used a sophisticated bomb triggered by an electronic tripwire to murder Deutsche Bank chief Alfred Herrhausen last November.

### E. Germans vote in regional elections

People in the East of Germany vote Sunday in elections that will establish federal rule in five new regional states and take the country's pulse less than two weeks after unification.

After decades of Communist-rigged elections and centralised rule, East Germans have had two tastes of democracy this year at March's general election and grassroots local polls in May.

On Sunday, 11.4 million voters in former East Germany elect regional parliaments in five new states — Saxony, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, and Thuringia — after a slow campaign suggesting voter apathy.

## Nobel Peace Prize changes with times

OSLO (AP) — The Nobel Peace Prize, to be awarded Monday for the 71st time, has switched from its early character and geographical boundaries to reflect the dramatic global changes of the century.

The award, once the domain of Western peacemakers and statesmen, increasingly encourages human rights or pro-democracy activists around the world.

The changing has been very important: "In no longer look just to the Western world but to the whole world," said Gisak Anderson, Norwegian Nobel Committee leader.

She said the 1989 award to Tibet's exiled leader, the Dalai Lama, was an important example of change.

The 1990 winner's name, if there is one, remains a closely guarded secret until Ms. Anderson makes the announcement at the Nobel Institute in Oslo.

Since the first award in 1901, the prize has been withheld 19 times, most recently 1972.

Norway's news media are betting on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, Czech President Vaclav Havel, South African anti-apartheid champion Nelson Mandela or Chinese pro-democracy activist Chai Ling.

"I always find it a little amusing," Ms. Anderson said of the media speculation, which is often off the mark.

Nominations for 74 individuals and 26 organisations were received before the Feb. 1 deadline.

Ms. Anderson would not say if the 1990 award would be surprising.

"But there is always someone who will criticise the choice. It's perfectly natural. There are a lot of opinions in the world," she said.

Nobel Institute Director Geir Lundestad said the biggest change in the prize has been its geographic distribution.

Before 1960, only the winner — Argentina's Carlos Saavedra Lamas in 1936 — was from outside North America and Western Europe. But six of the past 10 winners were from other parts of the world.

Lundestad said the institute is seeking consultants "in regions where we are weak: Asia, South America and Africa."

The prize was founded by Alfred Nobel, a Swede who hoped the terrible power of his invention — dynamite — would force the world to disarm. It is always awarded in Oslo on the Dec. 10 anniversary of his death in 1896.

No one knows why Nobel picked Norway for the peace prize. The awards for science and literature are made in Sweden.

Nobel's will said the peace prize should recognise those who had arranged peace conferences, negotiated disarmament or "encouraged brotherhood between nations."

The reason for the violence was unclear, but it appeared to be disagreements between two fac-

## Vietnam war hero, Le Duc Tho, dies

BANGKOK (AP) — Le Duc Tho, the Vietnamese Communist revolutionary who won but refused to accept a Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating a ceasefire to the Vietnam war, died in Hanoi early Saturday.

The Foreign Ministry in the Vietnamese capital confirmed Tho's death but gave no further details. Official accounts say he was 79.

The shared the Nobel Prize with then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, with whom he had negotiated the Paris peace accords of 1973. But Tho turned down the honour, saying peace had not yet come to South Vietnam.

The guns fell silent two years

later, when Communist forces finally defeated the U.S.-backed Saigon government and unified the country. Tho, however, said nothing about the prize and sank into a behind-the-scenes role.

The tough hardliner, one of the organisers and theoreticians of Communist revolution in Vietnam, remained in the all-powerful politburo after 1975 and was believed to have had a key role in Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in late 1978.

But in 1986, at the party's sixth congress, he was removed from the politburo as aging veterans were replaced by more liberal leaders seeking economic reform.

Western diplomats have speculated that in recent years Tho's power had ebbed but that he remained an important figure in the conservative ranks of the party. His official position was as an advisor to the party's Central Committee.

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## COLUMN 8

### Men take to the track for a good cause

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick (R)

— There will be no shame in being short and fat in Canada's Atlantic provinces. That is the day of the fourth annual short fat guys downhill run in 13 cities across the region. Participants will be bussed to starting points at the tops of hills, then huff and puff down mile-long (1.6-kilometre) courses, which will have hot dog stands halfway down in case anyone gets hungry. "People run in costumes and some are dragged down in bathtubs," said organiser Gordie Myles, who stands five feet, 10 inches tall (1.78 metres), weighs 217 pounds (98.4 kilograms) and boasts "it's all in my stomach." Myles said he dreamed up the "marathon" because he was tired of fund raisers designed for athletes. "I told my friend — who's 5-foot-6 and 270 pounds (1.68 metres and 122.47 kgs) — that we should have a run for guys like us, short and fat." Organisers hope to raise more than 150,000 dollars (\$128,200) for the Children's Wish Foundation, an organisation that grants wishes to terminally ill children. There is no rule stating that participants must be short and fat, but Myles said more than half of the 2,000 people taking part will probably be overweight.

### Diana caught speeding

LONDON (R) — Police caught Britain's Princess Diana driving at nearly twice the speed limit near her central London home, and gave her a warning but no ticket. Police said Thursday Princess Diana, wife of heir to the throne Prince Charles, was followed along a road near Kensington Palace Monday by a motorcycle policeman who clocked her Jaguar XJS travelling at 55 miles per hour (88 kph) in a 30 miles per hour (48 kph) zone. "The policeman followed the car, which entered Kensington Palace and had reason to give a verbal warning. No further action is anticipated," a police spokesman said. Prince Charles's sister Princess Anne was last month charged with speeding twice in one week near her home in Gloucestershire, southwestern England.

### Monk called to ward off evil spirits

BANGKOK (R) — Thai Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhaven has called in one of his wife's favourite Buddhist monks to ward off evil spirits from his office. Acham Uttama sprinkled holy water at government house and the cabinet's meeting room in a special ceremony, the Nation newspaper reported Friday. The prime minister, under pressure in recent weeks from the army and squabbling cabinet ministers, has denied rumours of a cabinet reshuffle before he leaves for Europe next week.

### World's oldest bird reconstructed from fossil

CHICAGO (R) — The world's oldest bird, a tiny sparrow-like creature that appears to be an evolutionary link to dinosaurs, has been reconstructed from a Chinese fossil 135 million years old. U.S. scientists said Thursday. University of Chicago researchers said they were able to resurrect the creature's likeness from a fossil found in a farm field in China's Liaoning province in 1987. "If you saw this bird perched in a tree it would probably appear modern, with flying and perching abilities virtually identical to today's birds," said paleontologist Paul Sereno. But Sereno said the as yet unnamed creature — with a pelvis like a dinosaur and clawed talons along its wings — represents a clear intermediary step between the dinosaur and birds of today. The bird is 10 million years older than any other known modern bird. But it lived 10 million years later than the Archaeopteryx, the oldest known precursor of today's bird.

Gordievsky, interviewed in a London hotel room, said his wife and two daughters, who have not been allowed to leave Moscow.

"I would enjoy every hour of my life here," he said. "But without the family I have a pain in my heart all the time."

U.S. President George Bush, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and former U.S. President Ronald Reagan have all appealed to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to allow Gordievsky's family out of the Soviet Union, Gordievsky said.

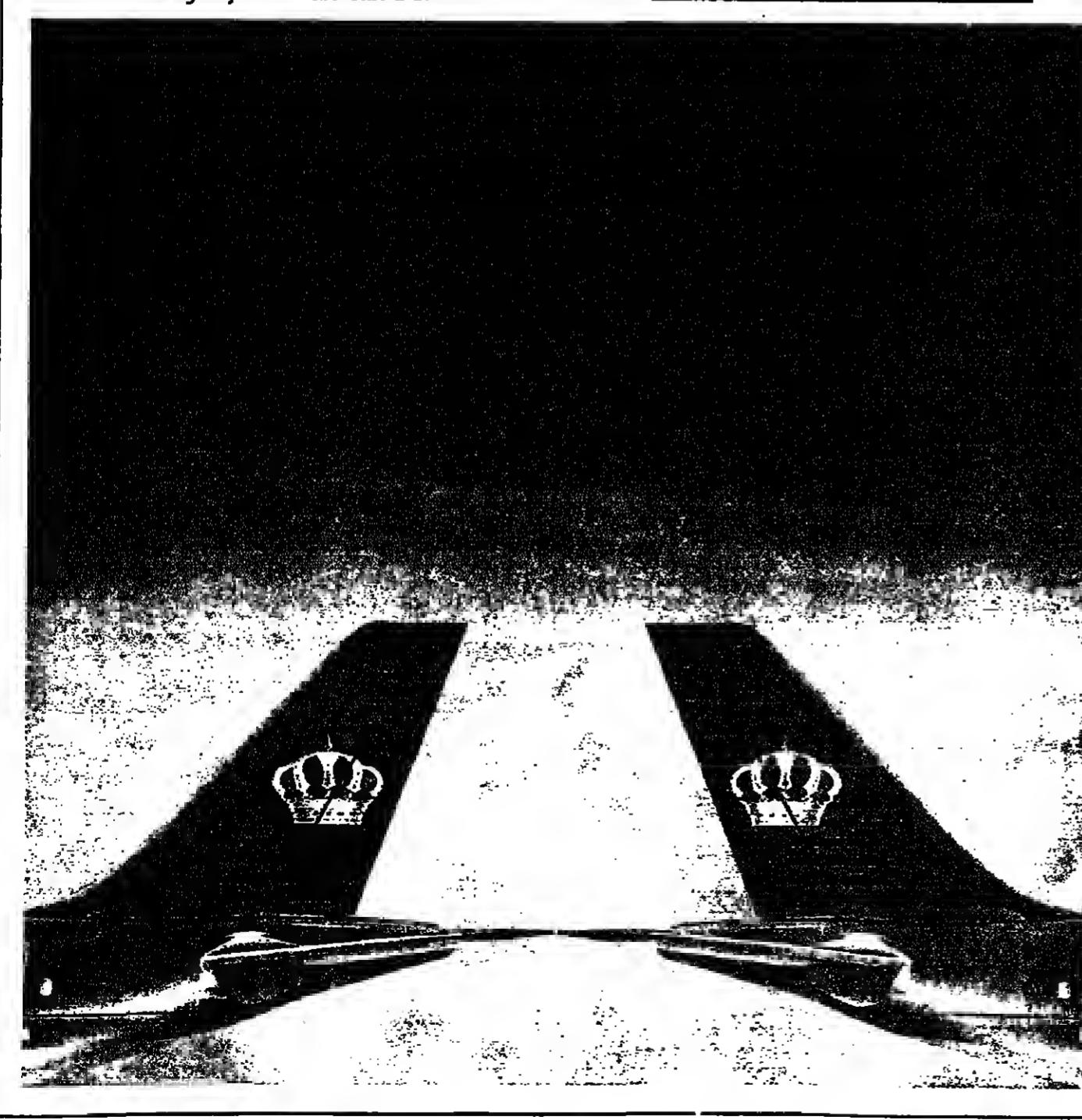
### DISCOVER THE WORLD FROM THE GATEWAY OF ROYAL JORDANIAN

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# Economy

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1990 9

## Hungary says E. Europe caught in vicious circle

THE HAGUE (R) — Hungarian Prime Minister Jozef Antali said Friday East European nations would be doomed to poverty and instability unless they could attract foreign investment.

Antali told reporters that East European countries were caught in a vicious circle. "The world expects stability in order to invest, but at the same time without investment the region will not be stable," he said.

"It is in the interest of all of Europe that these (Eastern) countries become stable and reconstruct their economies. Otherwise social conflict will cause real problems and the process of poverty will continue," he pointed out.

Antali visited the Netherlands and Britain seeking to extend economic ties between Hungary and the European Community.

Hungary, relatively well off compared to other East European countries, will have a current account deficit of \$1.5 to \$2 billion next year and its inflation rate is nearing 50 per cent, according to the Hungarian Economic Research Institute.

Meanwhile, Jacques Attali, head of the newly founded European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BERD), will in 10 days time present major shareholders with his vision of how the organisation will help rebuild Eastern Europe.

## Judge orders Kodak to pay Polaroid \$0.9b

BOSTON (R) — U.S. photography giant Eastman Kodak was ordered Friday to pay almost \$1 billion to Polaroid for infringing on its instant photo patents to make a rival camera.

The amount was a quarter of what Polaroid had been seeking since it won the case against Kodak five years ago and much less than what market experts expected it would be.

But at \$905 million it was believed to be the second largest damages judgment in U.S. corporate history, dwarfed only by the \$10.3 billion award to Pennzoil Co. against Texaco Inc. in a dispute over the takeover of another oil company.

Analysts said the decision will likely give shares in Kodak a strong boost when trading resumes Monday. But they were divided on what affect the instant photography business.

Kodak entered the instant photography business in April 1976 and sold about 16 million instant cameras before it was forced out by the federal court order.

Polaroid's patents expire this year and Kodak has said it has no plans to reenter the instant photography business.

Kodak alleged that it had suffered losses of nearly \$4 billion as a result of Kodak's patent infringements. It said it lost sales to Kodak which offered its camera at a cheaper price.

Kodak counter-claimed that Polaroid had lost less than \$350 million as a result of its camera.

Polaroid's instant camera, which develops photos on the spot in 60 seconds, was a technological marvel that captivated buyers when it first appeared on store shelves in 1948.

## Gorbachev orders protection of property rights

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, in a move apparently aimed at protecting the vast holdings of the Communist Party, ordered police and prosecutors Friday to take steps against mass confiscation of property.

Gorbachev issued a decree declaring anti-constitutional "illegal confiscation of material and monetary values and other property belonging to individuals, labour collectives and other proprietors."

It said illegal confiscations and "encroachments on the property of individuals" had been increasing recently.

The measure was clearly aimed at authorities in the Baltic republics and the Ukraine who have adopted, or are considering, measures giving Communist Party property to local institutions.

The decree, using language rarely found in the communist lexicon, said the inviolability of property "maintains the stability of the economic, social and political situation in the country during this difficult stage in its development."

It ordered the national government and prosecutors to take steps to ensure protection of property. The interior ministry was told to "take under protection, if need be, the items of state and collective property in case they are threatened with illegal confiscation."

Following Lithuania's declaration of independence in March, security forces occupied several party buildings in the republic after authorities transferred them to other institutions.

Authorities in Estonia, which has also declared its intention to leave the Soviet Union, have been discussing the nationalisation of party property.

And at least one Ukrainian local authority has engineered such a transfer, the latest sign of the party's loss of prestige after the introduction of multi-party politics this year.

## Oil shock sends U.S. wholesale prices soaring

WASHINGTON (R) — The shock of higher oil prices rippled through the U.S. economy in September, sending wholesale inflation soaring, the government reported Friday.

It brought a weak economy to the brink of recession.

Analysts warned that huge energy price rises since Iraq's takeover of Kuwait were only starting to be felt, which left federal policymakers effectively hamstrung because stimulative lower interest rates might aggravate a dangerous round of future increases.

A record 20.6 per cent climb in petrol prices last month helped propel the producer price index up 1.6 per cent, the steepest monthly rise since January following a 1.3 per cent jump in August, the Labour Department said.

The same surge in prices at the petrol pump contributed to a 1.1 per cent increase in retail sales in September after a 0.4 per cent fall in August, a separate monthly report from the Commerce Department said.

Car sales also rose as dealers offered incentives to clear out left-over 1990 models.

Though sales were artificially boosted by more expensive petrol, the pickup in overall business showed consumers were not yet completely cowed by rising prices, analysts said.

"Taken together, these two indicators of course put another roadblock in the way of Fed easing," said Robert Dederick, chief economist for Northern Trust Co. in Chicago.

The Federal Reserve Board, or Fed, is the U.S. central bank that controls credit partly through its ability to raise or lower interest rates. Bringing rates down normally boosts economic activity.

But the Fed's public commitment to restraining inflation makes it hard for it to make credit easier while consumers continue to spend.

The Bush administration, which has in the past urged the Fed to bring rates down, offered a relatively rare endorsement of the central bank's steady course.

"We think the Fed... is on the right course," White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said, adding the producer price rises for the third quarter published later this month do not show it.

Sinai said.

"It looks like, feels like, walks like a recession," Sinai said.

There has not been a recession, defined as back-to-back quarters of shrinking goods and services output, since 1981-82, but most economists foresee at least a mild one beginning by the end of the year.

## Traders control nerves

## Oil prices stay near \$40 a barrel

LONDON (R) — Nervousness before Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's broadcast to the world's children, and another weekend wondering if a Gulf war will start, held crude oil close to \$40 a barrel in late European trading Friday.

"We're a little jumpy waiting for Saddam's speech. It may be to mark Iraq's children's day, but I think he'll find a slightly older audience," an oil trader with a large U.S. commission house in London said before the scheduled broadcast.

In his speech, which held little new, Saddam said he held Western leaders responsible for the death of any Iraqi child from lack of food or medicine because of the U.N. embargo.

Traders took this to mean Iraq had no intention of quitting Kuwait.

In late European trading prices were down almost \$1 from some crude, after recovering from falls in the Far East.

These declines stemmed from a combination of a report from the British Broadcasting Corporation that tensions in the Gulf were easing, and a U.S. television report quoting senior Pentagon officials as saying the U.S. was

not planning a strike against Iraqi forces this month or next.

The broadcast from Baghdad overshadowed statements from French, British and Italian leaders which gave varying views of how close the Western allies were going to go.

The market was earlier unsettled by the shooting in Cairo of Egypt's parliamentary speaker by two gunmen. This latest sign of unrest in the Middle East was quoted at \$39.55, down 95 cents.

The futures market had Brent at \$39.55 for the November contract of London's International Petroleum Exchange, down 18 cents on Thursday's settlement price.

Traders, by now used to living on their nerves, described Friday's market as fairly mundane compared with twists seen earlier

## Alitalia doubles Airbus A321 order to 40 planes

TOULOUSE, France (R) — Italy's national airline Alitalia Friday doubled to 40 its order for the Airbus A321, the latest version of the West European passenger jet. Alitalia signed a contract to buy 40 of the fly-by-wire planes and took out options to buy a further 20 in a deal worth 5.8 trillion lire (\$5.1 billion). Its decision to choose the Airbus A321 over its U.S. rival, the Boeing 757, brought to 131 the number of firm orders for this twin-jet airliner built by a consortium of European aerospace companies based in Toulouse in southern France. The Airbus A321 is a stretched version of the present A320 model. It will carry 180 passengers on short to medium haul routes and is due to enter service in 1994.

## Worldways Canada suspends operations

TORONTO (R) — Canada's largest charter airline, Worldways Canada Ltd, has suspended operations citing dramatic increases in the cost of jet fuel.

The airline, which had been suffering from financial problems for several months, shut down late Thursday after fuel suppliers insisted on cash payments.

Worldways said in a statement that it was "temporarily suspending all flight operations" from the close of business Thursday. "This decision was arrived at

following very intensive negotiations over the last several weeks in an effort to alleviate the cash-flow crisis currently facing the airline due to the dramatic increase in jet fuel prices. Worldways fully expects to resume operations within the next few weeks," the airline said.

Worldways officials declined to elaborate on the statement, but local newspapers reported that about 1,000 employees would be laid off.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday, October 13, 1990  
Central Bank official rates

Buy Sell  
U.S. dollar 651.0 655.0  
Pound Sterling 1280.9 1288.0  
Deutschmark 427.1 429.7  
Swiss franc 504.5 507.3  
French franc 127.5 128.3

Japanese yen (for 100) 504.3 507.3  
Danish krone 379.1 381.4  
Swedish crown 115.4 116.1  
Italian lira (for 100) 57.1 57.4  
Belgian franc (for 10) 207.4 208.6

## CAR FOR SALE DUTY UNPAID

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## TO DAY AT CONCORD

### WHO FRAMED ROGER RABBIT



3:15, 5:15, 6:45, 8:45 p.m.

## NIJOUN

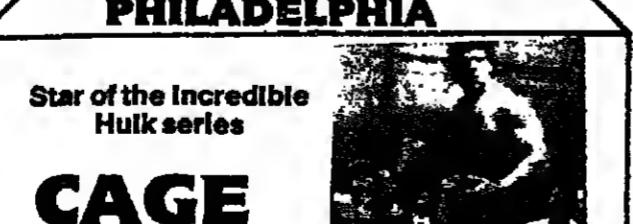
### TEQUILA SUNRISE



Performances: 12:30, 3:15, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00 p.m.  
Friday & Sunday extra show at 11:00 a.m.

## RAINBOW

### COMING TO AMERICA



Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

## PHILADELPHIA

### CAGE



Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30

## PLAZA

### LADIES AND MADEMOISELLES



Performances: 12:30, 3:15, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00 p.m.

## British inflation nears 11%

LONDON (AP) — Higher oil prices propelled Britain's annual inflation rate up to 10.9 per cent in September, its highest level in more than 8½ years.

Although inflation is peaking, the worse-than-expected figures for September suggest that the decline will not be as fast as had been hoped, economists said.

Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major told reporters the inflation rise was "where we thought it would be."

In his speech to the conference Thursday, Major warned that recent increases in oil prices had yet to feed through into the inflation figures. But he said he expects the inflation rate to fall sharply next year.

The 10.9 per cent rate was the highest level since inflation stood at 11 per cent in February 1982 and compared with a rate of 10.6 per cent in August, the government said.

The underlying level of annual inflation, which excludes mortgage payments and a per capita tax, rose to 8.3 per cent in September from 7.9 per cent in August.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday inflation "will soon begin to decline."

Linking the pound to Europe's currency system this past Monday "will reinforce our own fiscal discipline against it," she said.

Britain has the worst inflation rate among the major industrialised nations despite Thatcher's efforts. She has said fighting inflation is her no. 1 economic priority.

Thatcher, speaking at the Conservative Party's annual conference, said "signs are clear" that the government's high interest rate policy is working. This allowed the government to announce a cut in base rates by one percentage point to 14 per cent this past Monday, she said.

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(2) Ground floor: Master bedroom with walk-in dressing room and bath, 2 bedrooms and bath, visiting, dining halls with guests' bathroom, large living room, American kitchen, under floor heating system. Garage, nice garden, water cistern.

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## Canada